The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

The Situation.

The news we print this morning shows that, at the very least, Lieutenant General GRANT has been completely successful in the first grand movement of the campaign. Marching up squarely to LEE, he has driven him from his intrenchments and sent him off whipped, toward Richmond, whither he will follow him. This much, at least, has been done, and from it we may conclude, with no small degree of confidence, that the end of the campaign, sooner or later, will be a great victory, and the deathblow to the rebellion.

Of the plan of Lieutenant General GRANT we begin to gain some insight. While he moves against LEE, delivering hard and quick blows, crushing him out of his intrenchments, a cooperative force by James River and the Peninsula, moves by different routes toward Richmond. At City Point, a considerable force under BUTLER holds BEAUREGARD still, who otherwise would leave the line of railroads he guards and reinforce LEE, or retire to the immediate defenses of Richmond, threatened by the force, which we conclude has moved from Yorktown.

In the West we learn that SHERMAN has pushed beyond Tunnel Hill, toward Dalton, without finding JOHNSTON, who appears to have fallen back, perhaps to Atlanta. On this point, however, there is nothing conclusive. If JOHNSTON has undertaken to reinforce LEE, he will, we conclude, find that scheme seriously interfered with by a force under COX, which left Western Virginia more than a week ago. At any rate, wherever he goes he will find Gens. SHERMAN and THOMAS at his heels; and if he makes a stand, it will be to fight, and, we believe, to be whipped. This is the situation—this the plan of Lieut. Gen. GRANT, as it is developing itself. Thus far it has worked perfectly. Let us hope and pray it will continue so to do to the end.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.—The very latest dispatches received from the battle-field confirm the above view of the situation. The news is of the most cheering character. Friday's battle, of which we have brief details, is said to have been a severe one, and, from the fact that our wounded is being sent to the rear, it is, with good reason, held that we have lost no ground in the fighting. The news from the Peninsula is still highly satisfactory. Latest intelligence from General Shermah indicates that he is triumphantly proceeding on to Dalton, the enemy falling back before him and leaving their dead and wounded in our hands.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Movements of Troops—Government taking Charge of Railroads—Mounted Cavalry—Hospitals preparing for Wounded Soldiers—Field Hospitals—Miss Moorhead, Miss Thaw and Miss Lothrop—General Movement Expected, &c.

Correspondence of the Commercial.

NASHVILLE, May 4.

Large numbers of troops are hurried from this place to join their respective divisions at the front. Five full regiments left Louisville with us yesterday, all of which leave for Chattanooga to-day. The government has taken charge of all the roads from this point and excluded all citizen passengers.

You have heard of mounted infantry, we have a new order to-day—mounted cavalry—over two thousand Indiana cavalrymen who arrived here a few days ago, have handed over their sabres and were paraded through the streets this morning armed with Minie rifles.

Five thousand extra beds were ordered this morning for the Field Hospital, where I found the most ample arrangements for the sick and wounded. It has been laid out upon a grand scale, and is being beautified in detail that will make it one of the most inviting spots in the country.

I had the pleasure of meeting three noble-hearted christian women, from your city at this place, and found them in the midst of their duties—Miss Moorhead, Miss Thaw and Miss Lathrop—God bless them and their efforts in the good cause. They are all well and are encouraged to go on dispensing their well timed labors. They have ward divisions under their direction, and their duties consist in having the diet ordered by the surgeons properly cooked, as well as general insight into the comfort and wants of the patients.

A great movement is expected daily on the front.

The weather is quite warm, but so far the spring has been backward.

K.

Gen. Butler's Plan of Operations

NEW YORK, May 8.

The *Times'* special from James river, dated May 5th, says:

To Major General Butler, I am told, is exclusively due whatever credit shall result from the inception and execution of the James river plan. Some four weeks since, Lieut. General Grant visited Fortress Monroe, it was for the purpose of ascertaining the views of Major General Butler respecting an advance upon the rebels by way of the Peninsula, to be carried out in co-operation with the grand Army of the Potomac. Gen. Grant had considered the various plans proposed with this object in view, but had committed himself to none, and was inclined, therefore, to listen attentively to what Gen. Butler might suggest.

The sequel proves that the proposition of General Butler fully commended itself to the judgment and acquiescence of the Commanding General, and measures were at once taken to put it in execution. Briefly, the project was to advance upon Richmond by the James River, get as foothold as near the city as possible on the South bank of the stream, to seriously interrupt the communications of the Rebel Capital Southward, and eventually compel the evacuation by Lee's army of his strongly fortified position on the Rapidan, thus forcing the rebels to give Grant battle or press rapidly rearward to the walls of the Capital. The first step toward organization was made some weeks since by the concentration at Yorktown from the various depots in the Department of North Carolina and Virginia, being the great bulk of the 18th Army Corps. The command of these troops was assigned to Gen. Smith. In addition to these war-worn heroes from the coast of North Carolina, and parts of Virginia, nearly all the brave and gallant fellows of the tenth army corps, under Maj. Gen. Gilmore, were sent to Gen. Butler to participate in the movement, forming their encampment at Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown. That Yorktown and Gloucester point, both at the mouth of the York river, should have been selected for the rendezvous of these troops, naturally led to the supposition that the advance was intended to be made up the Peninsula. That the assurance of their deception might be made doubly sure a brigade of Union troops was dispatched by General Butler, even as late as yesterday, to White House Landing, where at sunset, when we last heard from them, they were seduously engaged in felling timber and constructing a wharf, as if preparing to facilitate the landing of a large army. To aid in this scheme of mystification, all the light draft steamers were kept until the last moment at Fortress Monroe, whence, yesterday morning, they were dispatched to York river, and the work of embarking troops, whose arrangements for the purpose had been already made, was begun promptly. Gen. Butler's order to his subordinate Generals made it incumbent for them to repair to Hampton Roads soon after dark, where they were to anchor for the night. At day break the order commanded an advance of the troops up the James river, conveyed by three army gunboats, Brig. Gen. Graham and a naval force consisting of five monitors and eleven gunboats under Rear Admiral Lee. The cavalry branch of the expedition is commanded by Gen. A. V. Koutz, who with a fine body of several thousand white troops, left Suffolk, Va., also at daylight yesterday morning. The point at which he aims primarily to strike is Bickford, a town on the Petersburg, Richmond and Weldon Railroad. The railroad bridge there, which is a strong one, about 300 feet long, will be destroyed, if possible, and then the dashing horsemen will do other damage to the enemy's means of supply as far as they can find opportunity.

Colonel West would try to cross the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge and make his way to the main body on the James, the main body taking the advance.

Gen. Butler's boat reached Wilson's Wharf, a point about thirty-five miles below Richmond. Here a regiment of General Wild's negro brigade have effected a landing, and are busily engaged in making preparations to hold the place. From this point up the river to Fort Powhattan is a clear straight reach of 7 miles, which it would never do to leave in command of the enemy, who could fortify the bluffs and play the mischief with our water communications. General Butler takes possession of both of these strong positions. The stalwart Africans gaily run up the bluffs, and are soon at work, swinging axes with a will, and the giant trees fall with a mournful crash under their sturdy strokes. Soon a wide space of woods on high banks is cleared away, and rebels approaching from Richmond must come within sweep of our batteries.

Gen. Koutz has received a roving commission, and if not too hardly pressed by the Rebels, he may penetrate as far South as Weldon, N. C., and returning where it suits his convenience. We may not hear of him for a month, but in the meanwhile it is expected that he will make a good record. Starting up the peninsula from Williamsburg, another cavalry force, somewhat small, set out at daybreak. Their object was to create a diversion in our favor, by keeping the rebels excited and attacking guerrillas and the garrisons of the outposts.

ON TO RICHMOND!

TWO DAYS FIGHTING.

A CONNECTED ACCOUNT

THE FIRST SHOCK!

THE RALLY.

GENERAL HAYS KILLED.

LEE STEADILY DRIVEN!

Meade Withstands a Furious Attack.

Our Wounded Reaching Washington.

DISPATCH FROM SEC. STANTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 7th.

The following account of the events of Wednesday and Thursday is from your special correspondent with the Army:

GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, Germania Ford, May 5th, 7 A. M.—The whole Army of the Potomac to-day effected the passage of the Rapidan.

General Wilson's Cavalry Division forded the river at Germania Ford and Gen. Gregg's Division at Ely's Ford, eight miles below, at daybreak.

The few mounted pickets of the enemy that were watching the two points, scampered off before them. Double pontoon bridges were at once thrown across the river, and the infantry that had marched to the Fords during the night commenced crossing over at about 8 A. M. Gen. Hancock's corps and the Reserve Artillery crossed at Ely's Ford, and General Warren's at Germania Ford. Sedgwick's corps followed the latter. The passage of the river continued all day at both points. All the troops are over at this hour. Trains will cross during the night.

Gen. Hancock is encamped on the Chancellorville battle ground. Gen Warren is at the wilderness tavern, and Gen. Sedgwick the tavern and Germania ford. Both Gen. Grant's and Gen. Meade's headquarters are at this point for the night. Not a shot was fired during the crossing. Immediately after reaching the south bank Gen. Wilson and Gen. Gregg's cavalry pushed forward, the former to Parker's store and the latter some distance beyond Chancellorville. They discovered nothing of the enemy but weak parties of cavalry, developing the fact that there was no strong rebel force south of us. About a dozen prisoners were taken by our cavalry, among whom were several couriers. One of the latter had a dispatch from Gen. Rhodes to Gen. Ewell informing him that the Yankees had crossed in force at Germania and Ely's fords. There is absolutely nothing known of the movements of the enemy at headquarters to-night. It is supposed, however, that Lee is concentrating and that we will meet him in force tomorrow. Efforts will be made at all events to ascertain his whereabouts. The army will be pushed southwestwardly to the open country beyond the wilderness, provided developments in regard to the enemy do not necessitate a change of this purpose.

The movement to-day was made in fine order and with creditable precision. There was hardly any straggling, and notwithstanding the hard work during the night and day, the troops are full of spirit. The most auspicious weather favors the advance.

Gen. Burnside's command consisting of four divisions commanded by Gens. Potter, Ferreos, Wilson and Crittenden, is expected to come up with the army tomorrow afternoon.

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, May 5, 8 P. M.—As expected last night, the army came up with the enemy to-day. A battle has been fought between parts of it and the whole rebel army, but, as at Gettysburg, the bloody scenes of this day were only a prelude to the bloodiest work, and it is to be hoped more auspicious results will follow to-morrow. Reveille was sounded at 3 a. m., and the whole army was again in motion. At daylight, according to the order of the day, Gen. Hancock's corps was to march from Chancellorsville southwestwardly on the Pamunky road to Grove Church. Gen. Warren, from the old Wilderness tavern, to Parker's Store on the Orange Court Plank Road. Sedgwick's corps was to follow behind Warren. Gen. Sheridan was to concentrate the whole cavalry corps at Piney Branch Church a few miles south of Chancellorsville, and start upon a general hunt after Stuart's Cavalry, the main body of which was reported to be concentrated. The different bodies had been in motion but a short time, when, at about 6 o'clock, reports came in from both the Turnpike and Plank roads, running parallel from this vicinity to Orange Court House, that the enemy were advancing with infantry and artillery towards us, from near Old and New Verdiersville. The evidence accumulated, in the course of the next two hours, that strong rebel columns were moving upon us from the directions mentioned.

Generals Grant and Meade came up from Germania Ford, and orders were issued to halt the various columns of infantry, concentrate and form them for battle, at this point. A commanding ridge, running from the northwest to the southeast, across both roads over which the enemy were advancing, about half a mile to the west of this point, offered a fine position for the formation of a battle-front, and was selected for this purpose. Sedgewick was ordered to take the right, Warren the center, and Hancock was expected to come up on the left. Warren and Sedgwick got into line about eleven o'clock, and soon after skirmishing was heard in the front. About noon General Warren was ordered to push Griffin's division forward to the right and left of the turnpike and ascertain what the enemy were about. Bartlett's brigade moved up to the left and Ayers' regulars to the right of the road, Sweitzer's following, in reserve. After advancing about three-quarters of a mile, they suddenly found themselves confronted by a well-formed strong rebel position, on a thickly wooded ridge. A severe fight ensued. Our two brigades held their ground, against evidently greater numbers, for nearly an hour, but the enemy succeeded in overlapping Ayers' regular brigade and forcing it back precipitately.

The flank of Bartlett's brigade beng exposed, it was also soon forced back for some distance. Two pieces of the Third Massachusetts Battery had to be left behind in consequence of the killing of nearly all the horses, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Sweitzer's brigade and Wadsworth's, of Robertson's Division were ordered forward, and relieved the two brigades. The enemy soon attacked those, but were held at bay. Brisk musketry and artillery firing were kept up for an hour longer, when the enemy were driven off from that part of our line.

Our loss in this affair was quite severe. Ayre's and Bartlett's brigades, principally, suffered. No definite figures can now be given, but the total will probably not exceed six hundred in killed, wounded and missing. Among the wounded are Gen. Bartlett, slightly; Col. Hays, 18th Massachusetts, slightly; Col. Given, 118th Pennsylvania; Col. Gurney, 9th Massachusetts; Col. Lombard, 4th Michigan. We took about three hundred prisoners. Hancock's corps had been ordered to turn off the road he had started out on, and march over a cross road as rapidly as possible for this point, to complete the line of battle.

About three o'clock in the afternoon after the fight in the center had closed, a movement by the enemy was discovered, evidently meant to throw a force between Hancock and the remainder of the army. Getty's Division of Sedgwick's Corps was ordered at once to stay this dangerous demonstration. Hancock's advance arrived just in time to form with Getty's to the left and right of the Plank Road, leading directly from Chancellorsville to Orange Court House. General Grant ordered them to attack the advancing enemy in order to give the remaining Division of Hancock's Corps time to come up and form. They did so, and became at once hotly engaged in woods so thick that it was almost impossible to advance in line.

Birney's Division of the Second Corps soon came up, and quickly formed on the right of Getty. Barlow's and Gibbon's Divisions formed a second line. As they came up, the enemy in vast force pressed energetically and repeatedly on the front, and a most furious musket fight continued for nearly two hours. The heavy timber and dense undergrowth rendered the use of artillery impossible, and only a few rounds from heavy pieces were fired on either side. But as to violence, the musketry surpassed everything in the history of the Army of the Potomac.

Our line steadily held its ground until the whole Corps was formed, when nightfall prevented an advance on our part, and put an end to the fight. Wadsworth's Division and a brigade of Robinson's Division, under command of Gen. Robinson, were ordered to take the enemy in front of Hancock by the right flank, but darkness also prevented the full execution of this fight.

The loss on our left will probably reach one thousand, including General Alexander Hays, killed, and Cols. S. Carrol and Tyler are among the wounded. Hancock's men behaved most admirably. The Fifth New York Cavalry, in advancing on the road to Parker's store, was attacked by a superior force in the morning, and driven back with considerable loss. General Sheridan sent a message to General Meade in the evening to the effect that he had met part of Stuart's cavalry, and was driving them in every direction.

The events of to-day may be summed up as follows: General Lee made two attempts to cut our army in two, both on the right and left by getting betwetween the river and Warner's and Sedgwick's corps, with only part of Burnside's across on the one side and between General Hancock's Corps and the remainder of the army on the other that he was foiled in both purposes and that the army has been concentrated, notwithstanding his two well conceived attacks, constitutes a most substantial success for General Grant. Not quite one-half of the army was engaged today. To-night every corps is in proper position, Burnside being fully up; and General Grant has at his command an ample force, with which he will make a general attack upon the enemy at daylight. There was heavy firing on Sedgwick's part of the line after dark, but it was of short duration. It is understood that it was brought about by an advance on our side to clear our fronts.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 7th, 6 P. M.—Nothing coming down to a later date than above has been received by the Government.

WASHINGTON, May 7—Midnight.

The excitement in this city to-night, to learn further particulars of the great fight between the armies of Gen. Grant and Lee, is of the most intense description. All sorts of rumors prevail up to this hour. It is stated that the Government has received no official information in regard to the great battle. Gen. Grant has cut off communication between his lines and Washington, except his own special couriers. Our loss in killed and wounded is said to have been about 4,000, including many officers of distinction.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1 a. m.—It is said tonight that Gen. Hays was killed in the fight of Thursday, and that several Generals were wounded.

[BY INLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

News has been received from the front. The *Republican's* report, sent yesterday, is substantially correct. To-day's *Chronicle* is hopeful. The *Star* will issue an extra soon.

General Webb was killed.

The Chief Quartermaster has issued a requisition for grain. This imports an advance by General Grant.

We have lost from six to eight thousand in killed and wounded. The latter are on their way to Washington.

The whole city is jubialant and no one here questions that a great victory has been achieved. General Ingall says we have fought tor two pays. The enemy are reported to be retreating. The enemy has been completely foiled. They expected to drive back General Grant before his plans could be developed. Lee has been forced to give way. The tactics of the enemy have uniformly been to strike his heaviest blow at the outset, and to this their success has always been owing. This has now failed. During the present war, as in other instances, a baffled and retiring army soon becomes disorganized, and no reason is prescribed why this result will not happen to Lee.

General Alexander Hays was killed on Thursday, while deploying his troops as skirmishers. General Hays was a native of Pittsburgh, and was well known throughout the State and the army as one of the heroes of the war.

Bartlett was severely wounded, also Colonel Gurney.

Official dispatches, received at the War Department, announce the advance of General Butler with his command, and the successful landing at City Point, Va., which is fifty miles below Richmond, by the river.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, May 8.

I have nothing but good news to send you, but not much later than has been reported. The Secretary of War telegraphs to General Dix at nine o'clock this morning as follows:

We have no official reports from the front, but the Medical Director has notified the Surgeon General that our wounded were being sent to Washington, and will number from six to eight thousand. The Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac has made a requisition for seven days grain and for Railroad construction trains, and states that the enemy is reported to be retiring. This indicates Gen. Grant's advance and affords an inference of material success on our part.

Nothing later from General Butler or Banks. A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated at 4 o'clock P. M., yesterday, states that Gen. Thomas had occuped Tunnel Hill, where he expected a great battle, and that the enemy had taken position at Buzzard's Roost Pass, near Dalton. Skirmishing had taken place, but no real fighting yet.

Letter from Secretary Stanton.

NEW YORK, May 8.

The following dispatch was received from Secretary Stanton, by Gen. John A. Dix:

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 8, 9 A. M.—We have no official intelligence from the front, but the Medical Director has notified the Surgeon General that our wounded were being sent to Washington, and will number from 6,000 to 8,000. The Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac has made a requisition for seven days grain and forage and construction trains, and states that the enemy is reported to be retiring this morning.

Gen. Grant's advance and efforts indicate a material success on our part. The enemy's strength has always been most felt in his first blows, and these having failed now, our forces not only having maintained their ground, but preparing to advance, lead to the choice of full and complete success, for when either party fails, disorganization by straggling and desertion commences, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded must weaken him more than we are weakened.

Nothing later than my last dispatch has been received from General Sherman. A dispatch from him, dated 5 p. m. yesterday, states that General Thomas had occupied Tunnell Hill, where he expected a battle, and that the enemy had taken a position at Buzzard's Roost Pass, north of Dalton. Skirmishing had taken place, but no real fighting yet. There is nothing later from General Banks.

You may give publicity to the information transmitted to you as you deem proper. It is designed to be an accurate official statement of what is known to the department in this great crisis, and to withhold nothing from the public

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The casualsies reported are, Gen. Hayes killed and Gens. Getty and Gregg and Col. Hoyt and Gen. Owens wounded. Gen. Hancock is reported to have received a slight wound while rallying his men to resist A. P. Hill's onset. Two of Gen. Burnside's staff are reported killed while carrying despatches.

Latest from Gens. Grant and Sherman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

The latest news from the battle field is that at eleven o'clock Saturday morning Lee's forces were not in sight. General Grant had pushed forward pickets for the purpose of ascertaining his position, but no enemy could be discovered. Our forces were in possession of the field of battle.

General Ingalls has ordered down seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds of grain, and he telegraphs, also, that wounded, to the number of eight or ten thousand, would be sent forward to Rappahannock Station on Saturday night.

A dispatch from the Medical Director fixes the number of wounded to be sent forward at eight thousand, and orders hospital supplies for three thousand more.

Gen Sherman has passed Tunnel Hill without meeting with any opposition. The wooden gunboat Commodore Jones, was blown up in James river by a submarine battery opened from the shore, by a galvanic apparatus. The boat was blown into fragments. The operative of the battery was shot while endeavoring to make his escape. The affair occurred on Friday.

THE LATEST.

Another Account of Thursday's Battle.

DESPERATE FIGHTING!

CAPTURE OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS

How General Hays was Killed.

LETTER FROM SEC'Y STANTON.

No Fighting on Saturday

GENS JONES AND JENKINS KILLED

BUTLER'S ADVANCE ON PETERSBURG.

The City Fired and Abandonad!

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, May 8, 11 o'clock P. M.

The special correspondent of the *Tribune* writes on Thursday night from Grant's army:

At an early hour this morning the Second Corps resumed its march in the direction of Todd's Tavern, reaching it before noon, and were in line of battle at noon. General Wilson, with Kilpatrick's former Cavalry Division, made known his whereabouts by a brisk cannonading several miles southwest of the Tavern, and in the vicinity of Shady Grove Church, where for three-quarters of an hour he was sharply engaged with a large body of rebel cavalry and a considerable force of infantry, by whom he was gradually forced back upon the Second Corps.

Had not the maneuvre of the enemy prevented, night would have found General Hancock's command at Shady Grove church, connecting with Warren on his right, whose troops would have in turn joined Sedgwick on his right. By this maneuvre we would have occupied the pike running in a northwesterly direction from Shady Grove to Germania Ford on the Rapidan. The movements of Lee this morning soon revealed his real design—an attempt to cut our lines. A desperate attack was made on discovering his intentions.

Gen. Warren was directed to attack him at once, which he did at about 11 a. m. A determined musketry fight of an hour and a half ensued, in which Gen. Warren handsomely drove him from his position with the infliction of great loss. Griffin's Division of the Fifth Corps, led the attack and suffered severely, its loss being nearly one thousand in killed wounded and missing.

Finding his efforts to break our centre futile the enemy next attempted to interpose an overwhelming force between Warren and Hancock. The latter of whom in accordance with orders, was marching his corps rapidly to form a junction with the former. Fortunately his advance, consisting of Birney's Division, came up not a moment too soon, and just in time to circumvent the rebel General, who at half-past two o'clock, p. m., commenced a terrific onslaught on the Divisions of Birney, Gibbons and Getty, the latter of which had been temporarily detached to form the extreme right of Hancock's command.

The fight raged hotly until some time after dark, and resulted in a complete repulse of the enemy at all points. Our loss in this engagement does not probably exceed one thousand men. Scarcely any artillery was brought into requisition, the character of the ground rendering it useless. The battle field is covered with a thick growth of underbrush and medium sized oak trees, and it is owing to that fact that our losses are comparatively light. Our captures in prisoners amount to about five hundred men.

I omitted to allude to the capture of a number of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, on the retiring of Hancock's Corps towards Parker's Store. A party of three hundred cavalry, under the command of Major Brinton, of the 18th Pennsylvania, were sent from Todd's Tavern to relieve the pickets stationed several miles below on the Spottsylvania Road, and in carrying out their instructions were attacked by a large body of rebel troopers, by whom they were driven back to the tavern in some confusion, and quite a large number of the above-named regiment were taken prisoners.

A great and perhaps decisive battle will be fought to-morrow, should Lee believe himself prepared to resist our assaults. As I write it is past midnight. The rumbling of artillery toward the front and the frequent and brisk firing of the opposing pickets tell of to-morrow's carnage. All are enthusiastic over the success of our arms to-day, and speak confidently of the movement. Burnside will cooperate to-morrow.

Among our losses are Gen. Alexander Hays, of Pittsburgh, killed; and Col. Joseph Hays, 18th Massachusetts, wounded. Our casualties are reported at from two to four thousand men in Thursday's battle. For a time Hays' Brigade bore the brunt of the rebel attack. Hays asked for reinforcements. Hancock replied: "I will send a brigade in twenty minutes. Tell Gen. Alexander Hays to hold his ground. He can do it. I know him to be a powerful man." He did hold his ground, but it cost him his life.

The battle was fought in a jungle, and was a square stand up musket fight.

Thus far we have no news of Friday's fight from our correspondents but plenty of vague rumors. The following dispatche, from the Secretary of War, however, just received by General Dix, is unquestionably the only reliable news as yet.

WASHINGTON, May 8—5 P. M.—To Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX, New York.—We are yet without any official dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, except those referred to this morning from the Medical Director and Chief Quartermaster, and nothing additional has been received by the Department from any other source. It is believed no fighting took place yesterday. A part of the wounded arrived in ambulances this morning at Rappanannock Station, and are on the way in by railroad. The Department will probably receive dispatches by that train, which will arrive to-night. A dispatch from General Butler, just received, and which left him yesterday, states that a diversion had been made by his forces on the railroad between Petersburgh and Richmond, and had succeeded in destroying a portion of it so as to break the connection; that there had been some severe fighting, but that he had succeeded. He heard from a rebel deserter that Hunter was dangerously wounded; also, that Jones and Jenkins were killed. Nothing has been heard from General Sherman.

[Signed,] "EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

Correspondence from the James River to May 6th, reports the advance of Butler, and landing at City Point unopposed. The steamer Western Metropolis, just in, reports that on the 6th instant our forces, who had landed at City Point, moved on Petersburg, when the enemy immediately set fire to the place and abandoned it. On the morning of the same day, the United States gunboat Commodore Jones, while on picket duty in James River, near Turkey Bend, was blown up by a torpedo on one of the segar shaped infernal machines, and several of her officers and men killed and some forty wounded. The rebel who had charge of the torpedo was shot, and two of his companions made prisoners.

THE NEWS IN PHILADELPHIA.

HOW GENERAL HAYS WAS KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The *Bulletin* has just issued an extra, with news from the Washington *National Republican* which says that the Government has official advices that, after a three day's fight, Lee's lines were driven in two miles, and it was believed that General Grant was in pursuit. General Butler was advancing on Richmond in two columns. There was great excitement on Third street on the announcement of this news, and cheering for Grant.

It is reported Lee has left all his dead and wounded on the field.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph*, from Washington, says General Alexander Hays was killed on Thursday, while deploying his troops as skirmishers. General Bartlett and Colonel Gurney were severely wounded. General Hays was a native of Pittsburgh.

FROM WASHINGTON.

BANKS' GENERALSHIP.

Gen. Steele's Retreat.

The Treaury Department Investigation

COMMANDING WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

SENATORIAL CONFIRMATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

From the Peninsula.

General Butler has firmly established himself on Bermuda Hundred, a tongue of land running into James River, from the south side, just above City Point. He has sent reconnoissances to Petersburg and to within ten miles of Richmond, neither of which developed the existence of any considerable force of the enemy.

A rebel artillery officer, who deserted from Lee a few days ago, states that out of the seventy-five horses belonging to his battery, fifty were disabled from lack of forage. They were receiving for daily rations only one pound of meat and one pound of grain.

The Generalship of Banks.

A bearer of dispatches from Admiral Porter, whose character for intelligence and truthfulness is established here, who arrived to-day, gives an even more deplorable account of Banks' trans-Mississippi battle than any heretofore published, beside confirming in all essential respects statements in private letters, telegraphed you a week ago. He adds facts calculated to dispel whatever hopes the friends of Banks may still entertain of a satisfactory explanation of his conduct.

On the first day a column of thirty thousand men was disposed on the march in such a position; that they were easily and shamefully routed by from twelve to fifteen thousand. On the second day Gen. A. S. Smith whipped the rebels alone, driving them six miles. He was in hot pursuit, and eager to reap all the fruits of victory, and hopeful of reaching Shreveport, when an order came from Gen. Banks, directing him to retreat with the rest of the rest of the army. Gen. Smith refused to obey, and a second order was issued to fall back which he also refused to obey. Finally General Banks, in person brought a third order and insisted that Smith shouted to fall back before daylight. He begged permission to stay long enough to bury his dead, and care for his wounded and sick, promising to be on the march an hour after sunrise, but Banks was inexorable, and the old soldier was obliged, with tears in his eyes, to leave his men who had fallen on the battle field to the tender mercies of the rebels.

He carried off two of the twenty three cannon which the rebels abandoned, but was not allowed time even to spike the remainder.—While our forces were retreating in one direction, the rebels were retreating in the opposite direction.

Some hours after Gen. Smith's departure the rebels sent a flag of truce to the battle field to ask for permission to bury their dead, and sought vainly for some time for somebody to receive it. It may be imagined they profited by this unlooked for advantage. A few miles out from Alexandria, Gen. Banks, retreating, found Gen. McClernand with six thousand men on the way to reinforce him. He ordered him to fall back to Alexandria ot once after destroying his grain and suppl es.

McClernand refused twice to obey, but on receipt of a third order set fire to a part of his oats Gen. Smith, with two thousand men, took the responsibility of marching to the spot and extinguishing the flames, which he succeeded in doing before more than fifty bushels were burned, and after remaining there all night, marched back again with the residue, and all the other supplies.

Gen. Banks requested that these should be be given up to him. Gen. Smith replied that they were his by right of capture, and he should keep them for his own use. No General but Banks was blamed in the army for the campaign. Stone is pronounced without blame in the matter.

At the time the messenger left eight iron clad gunboats were above the falls, unable to reach Alexandria on account of lowness of water and unprotected by land forces. The Eastport had been blown up.

Admiral Porter's dispatches, while not going into so much detail concerning army operations, fully confirms general conclusions as to the character of the generalship of Gen. Banks. Dispatches are on the way via New Orleans. Gen. Canby cannot reach Alexandia for a week.

Gen. Steele's Return.

Private letters have been received in this city which render it almost certain that Gen. Steele has fallen back to Little Rock. It appears he had less than eight thousand men when he left, and was joined by Gen. Thayer with about six thousand more. Banks was so certain of a pleasant march through the country and of forcing a junction with Steele, and had such supplies that Steele moved with expectation of drawing from him at an early day. The disaster to Banks put Steele's forces on short rations, and he was obliged to send to Little Rock for supplies. He was much harrassed by Price on the return march, and some of his regiments were pretty badly cut up.

Promoted to be Brigadiers.

Colonels Augustus Kountz, Second Ohio cavalry, and Thomas Shuttlei, of the Fifth Ohio, were confirmed as Brigadiers on Saturday. Colonel Kountz is Chief of Cavalry in Butler's Department.

The Hammond Court Martial.

The court-martial of Surgeon General Hammond will adjourn *sine die* to-morrow, having deliberated on the findings of yesterday. The Judge Advocate, Hon. John A. Bingham, occupied Friday and Saturday in the delivery of his reply to the defense of the accused. The decision is, of course, not known, but there is reason to believe that it will not be favorable to the accused.

Col. Bartlett Wounded.

Col. Bartlett, of the 17th Massachusetts, is among the slightly wounded. The first train loaded with wounded men is expected to arrive at midnight from Rappahannock Station.

Deficiencies of Quota.

The New England States lack six thousand of completing their quotas. The deficit of Massachusetts is four thousand and seventy.

The Select Committee on the Treasury Department will not complete its investigations for weeks. The examination into Clark's Printing Bureau will consume two or three sittings. The Committee went through the Bureau, examining various officials under oath, and inspecting its practical working.

Gen. Canby's Assignment.

Gen. Canby's nomination as Major General, announced in these dispatches yesterday, was made to the Senate to-day, which at once confirmed him, without the usual reference to a Committee. Gen. Canby started West by this afternoon's train, having been assigned to the command of the military department embracing all the trans-Mississippi States, except Kansas and Missouri. It is expected that the arrival of Gen. Canby will put a different complexion upon military affairs in that section.

Confirmations by the Senate.

Generals Ingalls, Allen, Turner and Rucker, of the Quartermaster's Department were confirmed by the Senate to-day. Also Alercon Bennet, of Kansas, Kickapoo Indian Agent, Chas. E. Wells, Postmaster at Milwaukee, Delano T. Smith, of Minnesota, and Elisha P. Terry, Tax Commissioners for Tennessee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NEWS AND EXCITEMENT.

WASHINGTON May 7.

The city has been intensely excited all day with the news from the army of the Potomac, the early publication serving to excite the public curiosity concerning military movements, the thoughtful came to the conclusion that a single encounter would not determine the contest and a series of battles may have to be fought before there can be any decisive result.

The fact that Meade was able to stand the brunt of the conflict with a portion of his command is considered a hopeful indication, and we hope soon to be able to announce a decisive victory.

The above is believed to be based on reliable information.

The statements which were received to-day, and which are entitled to belief, are that Lee made a tremendous and violent attack to pierce our center, hoping thereby to divide our forces and secure a victory, but Gen. Hancock's Corps came to the relief, and aimed a murderous fire, then formed in line of battle and thwarted the designs of the rebels. The loss was heavy on both sides.

General Sheridan was profitably engaged in another part of the field, and sent the chief in command a message that he had routed Stuart's Cavalry. The attack of Lee was on our advancing columns, who doubtless anticipated a victory by his onslaught before the main body could advance to the field of battle.

James River Movement.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

POSITION OF GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY

His Move Great Cause for Rejoicing.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 6.

On Tuesday night, the 3d inst., about one half of the large fleet of transports that have been lying in the Roads for some time were ordered to Yorktown, and commenced embarking troops on Wednesday. The rest of the fleet went up and took the remainder of the troops and came back here. The whole fleet then proceeded up the James river, passing here last night. The movement was conducted with the greatest secresy, and with all possible quietness. The fleet advanced up the James river, preceded by the army gunboats, under the command of Gen. Graham. During to-day and last night a very successful landing has been effected, and no resistance had been met with up to four this morning. No casualties had occurred.

Our movements were evidently a complete success, and at last advices our forces were being rapidly landed and pushed forward. We have landed at Wilson's Wharf, Fort Powhattan Landing and Bermuda Hundred, above the Appomatix river, &c. Our monitors and gunboats are all over the bar at Harrison's Landing and above City Point. The operations of the fleet have been characterized by great energy and success.

The following are the names of the vessels of Admiral Lee's squadron, which accompanied the army up the river: The Malvern, flag ship; the Monitors Truempet, Canonicas, Sangus, Onondaga and Atlantic. The sight of the last must be tantalizing to the enemy. The double enders Utah, Mackinaw, and Oceola, and Commodore Morris' "Hunchback," Commodore Jones, Dawn, Delaware, Putman, and Shawshees, rebel gunboats. The army gunboats in sounding Turkey Bend discovered a rebel steamer reconnoitering. Chase was made, but "Johnny Seceshi" opened his steam valves and started for home. He could not be overhauled.

NEW YORK, May 7.

The *Herald* has a Yorktown letter of the 4th, stating that Col. Onderdonk, with a detachment of the First New York Mounted Rifles, left Williamsburg yesterday morning, moving along the old Richmond stage road, and meeting no obstructions until passed Barhamsville. The party here divided, Maj. Wheelan taking the York river road, while the main body pushed on to Slatersville. The object of this division was the capture of the rebel pickets. At New Kent Court House, near Slatersville, the column was fired on by guerrillas, who fled. The rebel outposts were one after another run down and captured, and a few moments after the appearance of our troops at New Kent the rebel force stationed there fled, and were pursued some distance, when our force returned.

The rebel force at Bottom's Bridge consisted only of Holmes' South Carolina Legion.

In returning, when six miles from Barhamsville, after dark, several torpedoes were exploded, in a dense wood, and several men and horses hit, but no one killed.

NEW YORK, May 8.

In the occupation of City Point there is a splendid chance for evolution, and we are doubly thankful that it has become ours without a struggle. The Union forces are securely planted in a splendidly advantageous position, within fifteen miles of the rebel capital, and troops are landing as rapidly as possible.

It is now 5 o'clock, and the before nightfall the greater part of the immense army will be disembarked. Our line will stretch across this narrow strip of land, the left resting upon James River, and the passing over the little river Appomattox; the rest of the line will reach to the James again, holding that almost insular position to the township of the Bermuda Hundred, resting here with both flanks of the army protected by gunboats.

We can bid defiance to Lee's cohorts, if Grant should by pressing drive them down upon us. The position is considered admirable for seriously threatening Richmond. Lee's army is now between two fires, and should our cavalry raid seriously interrupt the communications and starvation will be added to his other troubles.

NEW YORK, May 8.

The Steamer Western Metropolis, from Fortress Monroe, report that on the 5th the 1st and 2d regiments of colored cavalry, under Col. West, made a dash across the Chickahominy river, and two companies dismounted, charged into the camp of the 46th Virginia cavalry, killing thirty men and capturing thirty horses. The horses were immediately mounted by our troops. On the 7th inst. our forces had landed at City Point and immediately moved on Petersburg, when the enemy immediately set fire to the place and abandoned it. On the morning of the same date the United States gunboat Commodore Jones, while on picket duty in the James River, near Turkey Bend, was blown up by a torpedo—one of the segar shaped.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1864.

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In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.

Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The News and the City Yesterday.

Seldom if ever have we seen our city so excited as it was yesterday. The previous favorable advices from the scene of the great conflict in Virginia, caused an intense desire for particulars and further intelligence. This the extra edition of the COMMERCIAL, issued at half past ten in the morning, measurably gratified. The excitement, however, instead of subsiding increased. Another extra edition, issued at four P. M., containing the cheering intelligence that all was going well, that LEE was retreating, that GRANT was pressing on, and that there were well grounded reasons for the belief that the tide of battle was leading on to victory, which, while it did not wholly satisfy the desire for particulars, went far to relieve the public mind from the apprehension of failure. But a new sense of dread, incident to the reported number of killed and wounded, took its place—a feeling which, on account of the almost total absence of particulars, beyond the fact that our own gallant HAYS had fallen, came to be little less than painful.

In some of the churches the events of the hour were appropriately alluded to. In the Third Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Mr. JOHNSON said that although he had prepared a discourse as usual, he presumed it would accord best with the feelings of his congregation to have that part of the day at least dedicated to earnest prayer for the success of the Union armies, and our beloved country. The services were deeply interesting and participated in by the whole congregation.

The demand for extras at the COMMERCIAL office was unprecedented. Although our press was taxed to the utmost, we were unable to supply it, or to fill more than a small part of the orders that came in from all quarters.

We will take this opportunity to state—what perhaps many readers have seen—that our arrangements for obtaining early and reliable intelligence from the principal points of interest are extensive and quite complete. In this respect we shall aim to be at least equal with our immediate cotemporaries, and not far behind the leading journals of the country.

"People's National Convention."

In another column will be found the call for the "People's National Convention" to meet in Cleveland on Tuesday, the 31st of May, "for consultation and concert of action in respect to the approaching Presidential election." To the call forty-five names are appended. Among them we recognize a small number with which we have been accustomed to associate a respectable degree of influence and considerable distinction; but there are others that carry no weight; on the contrary, in the connection in which they appear, they afford the evidence of the positive weakness of the movement in which they are engaged; and there are others never before heard of.

We are "for consultation, and concert of action." The people have a right to consult, and nothing is more worthy of their attention than the choice of a President. We do not worship party supremely, but respect independence; and we are disposed to hold men to a strict accountability for what they do, so far as the country is concerned, especially in times like these. The Nation is in a struggle for life, and they who are not for helping it to live are but little removed from those who are doing their best to kill it. In such a struggle men are of little account of themselves, and are to be judged only as they do the one thing or the other.

There is a National Union party and a so-called Democratic party. In the success of the former the rebellion sees its worst fate; in the success of the latter it sees its only hope. Men must belong to either one or the other of these parties. He that can find a middle ground needs no lamp to guide his feet in impossible paths.

The men who get up this Cleveland meeting either do or do not intend to go with the National Union party. If they do, and if they propose to consult simply to gain strength in the Baltimore Convention for the men and principles they prefer, with the understanding they will acquiesce in its decision, their meeting is all right, and there can be no objection to any number of "consultations" of the kind. But if they do not intend to act with the National Union party, if they propose to bolt—set up for themselves—no one need be told that JEFF. DAVIS can afford to pay their expenses; for the sole tendency of their action would be to defeat the only party that opposes the rebellion, and help place in power the party whose success would give the rebellion its only chance. The blessed sunlight never made anything clearer than will be the position of this Cleveland affair, according as its action is; and as these are times when men are to be dealt plainly with, they who are at the bottom of the business are presumed to accept whatever may attach to their action, now and hereafter.

Provision for the Wounded.

The news of the first shock of battle has reached us. The details of the casualities will come in slowly. At the close of all great battles, there come urgent appeals for supplies and material for bandages for the wounded. There is sufficient intelligence from the recent field of sanguinary struggle to assure us that the work of Wednesday and Thursday has certainly been bloodier than has yet marked the progress of the conflict. Admitting the vast improvements effected in every detail of the army hospital arrangements within the last two years, and assuming that the labors of the Sanitary Commission have aided greatly as auxiliaries of the surgical department of the army, it would be well not to forget that at no period of the war have there been such gigantic operations as the present simultaneously progressing. It is estimated that of the three-quarters of a million of men that compose the national army, it is no excessive estimate to reckon that a half million have or will be in the very blaze or shock of battle. For the contingencies of battles in which a host so enormous is engaged, it is no disparagement to the forethought, judgment and ability, either of the Medical Department or the Sanitary Commission to suggest that even further volunteer effort may possibly be needed. In view of this, it has been suggested that every sympathizing household may at once prepare to become a practical munistrant to the wounded soldiers. Linen and cotton rags, thoroughly clean and sweet, can readily be placed within reach of the hospital department in the field in superabundant quantities. Early contributions in this way to the holy purpose of mitigating the sufferings of the patriotic soldier, will prove not only a welcome tribute to the Sanitary Commission, which is the best organized distributing agency, but the very act of giving itself, will stimulate feelings of direct and personal interest in the soldier and the cause he fights for. The very consideration that there are so many soldiers in the different regiments from our midst who may need attention, should act as a double inducement for every one to go to work at once, and do all they can to alleviate the sufferings of those near or dear to them.

IMMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—The *National Intelligencer*, of Thursday, contains an interesting letter from the American Consul at Liverpool to the secretary of State, in reference to emigration from the British Is ands to this country. According to Mr. Dudley, there is very little need of legislation in this country with a view to stimulate the spirit of emigration from Great Britain and Ireland. Every line of packets had engaged every berth in their vessels from April, the date of the letter, up to June; and one ship company informed the writer that they could send out fifty thousand emigrants to the United States in two months if they had the ships to carry them. What is needed is more ships. But legislation for the protection of the emigrants is highly proper.

Death of General Hays.

Another hero has fallen! Another gallant spirit has gone to the company of patriots and heroes! General ALEXANDER HAYS, one of the bravest of the brave, is no more! He died a soldier's death, leading his division in Thursday's battle. To say that his death has cast a gloom over this community is but a faint statement of the fact. As his name is mentioned, the sigh and the tear manifest the admiration and attachment won by this noble soldier from all hearts. We will not attempt to write at this moment a biography of HAYS. He was educated at West Point, entered the army, distinguished himself in nearly every battle in Mexico, taking with his own hands the first gun from the enemy at Palo Alto. On the return of peace he retired from the army. On the outbreak of the present rebellion he raised a regiment here (the 63d) which he commanded till he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. It is a simple act of justice to say that no regimental, brigade or division commander during this war has won higher distinction than HAYS. Wherever heroic daring or desperate fighting was wanted, there HAYS was to be found. In this characteristic his only parallel probably was the late KEARNEY. Sternly resolute and chivalrously bold in action, he was unpretending and diffident of his great abilities among his friends and fellow-citizens. Only those who knew the true metal that lay deep beneath the surface of his character could appreciate its great intrinsic value. He believed, and always said and wrote to his friends that this accursed rebellion could only be put down by hard blows; and whenever HAYS struck, the blow was earnest and terrible. He had great confidence in GRANT, and knowing the character of his old friend and companion in arms, he anticipated precisely such a battle as that in which he fell. In a recent letter to a relative he seemed to have a presentiment, if not of his death, at least of the gigantic battles which are now closing the drama of this war. Anticipating the collision of the mighty armies of GRANT and LEE, he repeated the line of the Scottish seer:

"A field of the dead rushes red in my sight!"

Time allowed him to lead his division into the first great battle of the series, to fight as he habitually fought, and to seal his devotion to his country with his blood.

We would end our slight sketch of the character of our lamented HAYS here, but a thought comes over us and we must give it utterance. The Great Victory we think is at hand, and amidst general congratulations and shouts, there will be in many *hearths* anguish and sorrow. HAYS has died like a hero, as he was, doubtless with a smile upon his lips; but she, the mother of his children, and his orphaned little ones, will suffer in silence, treasuring only in memory their buried joys. We will dare to intrude upon those grief-stricken ones to say, that though they have lost a husband and father, the Nation has gathered to its galaxy a HERO. The name of ALEXANDER HAYS is

> "——— Freedom's now and Fame's—
> One of the few immortal names
> That were not born to die."

[*Communicated.*]

The following is the dispatch of Secretary STANTON, announcing the death of General HAYS:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 7, 8 P. M.)

HON. THOS. M. HOWE: I deeply regret to inform you that intelligence has just reached this Department that in the engagement near Chancellorsville, on Thursday, Brigadier General Alexander Hays, of Pittsburgh, was killed at the head of his command, while gallantly maintaining his position against a superior force. His remains are believed to be in possession of our forces; but there is no means of communication with the army. You will please communicate this sad intelligence to Mr. John S. McFadden, and the family of Gen. Hays. The remains will be forwarded as soon as they reach here, which may not be for days, as the army is between thirty and forty miles in advance of railroad or telegrphic communication, and there is no means of transportation. No casualties to any other officer is reported.

EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

Opinions of Our Financial Policy Abroad.

The leading political economist of France, M. CHEVALIER, is engaged with earnest good will and eminent ability in an endeavored modification of the banking and currency system of France. He has sought and obtained through an American friend, residing in Paris, a complete set of documents and other publications relating to American finances and banking system. He has already dealt fairly with our people and institutions, in his work on "Liberin the United States", and now purposes to do the same with our financial experiences and projects. The American, in acknowledging the receipts of the documents and papers, forwarded through him to M. CHEVALIER, speaks thus of the interest which our great financial measures have produced among the public men of France:

"Never have the ideas of an American statesman had so fair a chance of having justice done to them by Europe. Already the little which has appeared has created a profound sensation in the financial world here. The moneyed interest, fast anchored in things as they are, and instinctively apprehensive of innovation, seems to be alarmed at the power of our Secretary's ideas to propagate themselves, which is well expressed by an eminent Parisian banker, who said to our friend, 'If these ideas should take root here, and banking on such principles were to be generally known and to make absolute revolution in property, in finance, in commerce, in industry, in everything;' and the writer adds: 'You cannot imagine with what delight of feeling a European Conservative announces that word Revolution! But M. Chevalier is full of hope, and believes that he will succeed.'"

These extracts show the forthcoming of M. CHEVALIER'S examinations of our financial system, the influence it will have in determining the reforms about to be initiated, or attempted in France, and of the great advantage to be gained in many ways through a better and more general understanding of our affairs by the thinking people of Europe. Speaking to this point he says:

"Our relations with France and England, if one may trust the omens, are in a very critical condition, and our friends here think that we have now the opportunity to retrieve some of the ground heretofore lost, and it is to be hoped that the occassion will be improved."

He earnestly recommends the publication in France of the most useful expositions of our means and prospects, and of the most effective vindication of our measures and policy, adding that the dissemination of correct facts and figures amongst the leading men, journalists and manufacturers of France would amply repay to the Government the necessary expenditure. Of Mr. CHASE and his management of our finances he speaks the sentiments of the eminent persons of his circle of associates in Paris thus:

The withdrawal of his name, it is to be hoped, is predicated upon the understanding that, no matter who may be the nominee of the Convention, there will be no change in the Treasury Department. The singular ability with which he has managed our financial affairs commands the respect, if not something more, of every thinking man."

We hail with great satisfaction the prospective evidence of so important a service by M. CHEVALIER as foreshadowed in the letter of this intelligent American. The common people of Europe are crowding the emigrant ships to their utmost capacity, seeking transportation to the United States at the rate of a thousand per day for two months ahead. It is all important that the leading minds of Europe should be as well informed, and the results of the distinguished economist will be an incalculable blessing to this numerous class of people.

The News Boys.

Whoever was in the neighborhood of the COMMERCIAL office yesterday—and who was not?—knows as well as we do what a raid the newsboys made on us. SHERMAN in the heart of Georgia didn't begin. If he did his work half as well as they did, he deserves even more credit than we have yet given him. We are quite disposed to stand uncovered before this army of pushing, yelling thriving little fellows, who for energy and vim set an example that some others could imitate with profit. If never before, they yesterday won our highest appreciation. We hope, as we jog along together, to make them know that we are not unmindful of their welfare. They are the only raiders we can recommend to the kindest regards of everybody who reads extras and keeps himself posted with the earliest and latest news.

Personal.

Mr. B. F. Patrick, long and favorably known as the General Western Agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, has been appointed General Ticket Agent of the Northwestern Railway Company, *vice* the late lamented E. Dewitt Robinson, deceased.

Harry Stebbins, the intelligent and noble Democratic representative from New York, is "getting better." He has been seriously ill from Typhoid fever.

John G. Saxe, the poet, continues seriously ill at his residence, Vermont, but hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

Rev. Dr. Baldwin, of Troy, N. Y., has declined an offered increase of his salary as pastor of the largest Baptist congregation in that city.

One of the wealthiest men of Winsted, Conn., laid the foundation of his fortune upon a shad wagon. From the first load he peddled he realized a profit of $11, and though he can now count $10,000 upon each finger and twenty upon his thumb, he says he has never felt so rich as on the evening when he counted up the proceeds of that load of shad.

The Second Presbyterian congregation in Cincinnati have been offered two hundred thousand dollars for their church by gentlemen who propose building a first class hotel. This is at the rate of two thousand dollars per foot.

A GRAND jury in Chicago recently suspended their labors until one of their number recovered from an attack of *delirium tremens*.

The Secretary of War.

The day has gone by for abusing those public men who are actuated by a strong sense of duty, who do what is right and sacrifice the the mere expedient. The Secretary of War has, perhaps, received more attention from the enemies of the country than any of our public men. His friends have preferred that his deeds alone should speak. History will be his best vindication. It is, nevertheless, grateful to read a just and appreciative tribute to Mr. STANTON, and especially from a journal as bold and loyal as the Missouri *Democrat*. Our friends will thank us for its republication:—

All recollect the time when a labored effort was made by a certain portion of the press of the country to write down the member of the Cabinet whose name stands at the head of this article. Not only was the management of his department directly assailed both by the specific charge and empty generality, but his position with the nation was attempted to be undermined by the dissemination of rumors of resignation, removal, &c., &c. It is a fact worthy of notice that this war upon the Secretary of the War Department has ceased. Newspaper attacks upon him are no longer seen. His name is either passed over in silence, or mentioned with respect. He has lived down, or rather, as we believe would be more appropriate expression, worked down, nearly all opposition. He may still have public detractors.

The signal personal victory is the more telling because it is not the result of any specially brilliant act or series of acts on the part of the Secretary. It is the clear result of life faithful and honest discharge of responsible duty. No one, we presume, now questions Mr. Stanton's ability in the position he holds. His department is the most complicated and cumbersome of any, and with the exception, perhaps, of the finance department, calls for the highest order of ability in its management; and all now seem to admit that he has met its requirements well and successfully. But what has especially distinguished his administration is the manful fidelity with which he has stood at his post, intent upon the legitimate duties of the position. A single purpose seems to have possessed him. Neither censure nor praise has arrested his attention, or caused him to turn aside for a moment from his work. Although necessarily in a position to be prominently before the public and enjoy constant opportunity of laboring for personal effect he never yielded to the temptation of seeking the manufacture of political capital, or any other advantage to himself. He has made no speeches, written no letters, attended no reviews, anniversaries, fairs, nor political meetings. He has promulgated no re-constructing theories, and attempted the solution of no entangling problem outside of the War Office. What his notions are upon the State suicide question, or any other political questions, we know nothing, except as the newspaper correspondents have distributed the inevitable leakings of Cabinet Councils over the country. Whether radical or conservative we know not except that he has a very radical mode of dealing with the rebellion and all its sympathizers, and conservatives all seem to take to a sort of instinctive antagonism to him. An honest patriotism is clearly the guide of his action, which is the very essence of unselfishness—a disinterestedness which, had it prevailed through all the public service, from the head of the Government down to the lowest official, would long ere this have completely suppressed the rebellion.

It has been charged against Secretary Stanton that his manner is unsuave and discourteous to those seeking his presence, and we suppose that so far as impertinent office-hunters, and news mongers, and idlers generally, are concerned, the charge is a true one—an evidence, if correct, that he is disposed to attend to his duties rather than seek popularity. But so far as his treatment of parties with real business or meritorious soldiers is concerned, we have heard little or no complaint.

Secretary Stanton's course furnishes the proof that his heart is wholly in the country's service. To that service all the energies of a powerful brain have been brought with the untiring fidelity which has ever characterized that most intense worker. The result cannot fail of being profitable to the country while it lends the career of the man a peculiar interest. In the Cabinet of the imbecile Buchanan, he stood immoved by the fluctuations of faint-hearted men about him. In the Cabinet of Lincoln he has been equally resolute to his purpose, turning neither to the right nor the left on account of friend or foe, the same faithful, unflinching servant of the people.

General Intelligence.

The new two cent coin, to be made of bronze, is in size about midway between a Spanish shilling and an American quarter of a dollar. On one side is a shield resting against crossed arrows, with the motto, in a scroll above, "In God is our Trust,"—underneath, "1864" On the other side a wreath of corn, &c., inclosing a large figure 2 above the word "cents," and around the margin, "United States of America."

A lady recently issued cards for a supper party, and had "No butter" printed on them.

Heavy stoppages have been made against the pay of certain Provost Marshals and surgeons for improper enlistments of recruits declared by boards of examiners unfit for the military service of the United States.

Gen. John Lloyd died in New York on Thursday, after an illness of several weeks. In years past he was one of the most extensive dry goods merchants of New York, and latterly was at the head of the firm of Lloyd & Sons, real estate brokers. In his younger days he took an active interest in the New York State Militia, in which he held the rank of Major General. At one time he was also an active Whig politician, and took a leading part in the Order of United Americans, displaying a zealous interest in the school question. Gen. Lloyd was 67 years of age and a native of Dutchess county.

Gen. Rescerans has put his foot upon certain strikers in St. Louis who have not only refused to work, but are trying to prevent others from working in establishments producing wares needed by the government. The General assures these strikers that they must cease interference, or be visited with military trial and punishment.

Deputy United States Marshal Garret Freer, of Uister county, New York, was murdered on the night of the 2d inst. He was known to be trying to arrest a deserter, and it is presumed that the culprit killed him.

The London *Telegraph*, speaking of Garabaldi says, "He is not cursed with the fatal fluency which has ruined so many Tribunes of the people, but whatever he has said has been simple, manly, and to the purpose."

Dr. Fahnestock, of Indianapolis, an agent of the Freedman's Aid Commission, was murdered near Young's Point on the 13th. A party of guerrillas made a raid on that point, and captured Dr. Fahnestock and another white man, and about forty negroes. Taking them about ten miles in the country, they were murdered. Dr. Fahnestock's body was found stripped of everything but his under-clothing

Messrs. Wallace, Wade, Harding, Gooch, Julian and Odell, the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, visited on Friday the hospitals in Annapolis for the purpose of examining the returned soldiers from Richmond as to their treatment by the rebels. Several were examined, and confirmed the reports already published of the inhuman and cruel treatment. The Committee returned to Baltimore in the evening, and examined some soldiers in the hospitals there on the same subject. Photographs of some of the half-starved heroes are to be taken to accompany the report when printed.

A rebel spy went to the Metropoliton Hotel, on Friday night, and entered his name as Warren. On discovering that he was under suspicion, he left the hotel, and on his being pursued, he took to his heels. He was caught, however, and was committed to the Old Capitol prison. He is known to be a dangerous spy, named Jackson.

Quite a numerous detachment of newspaper reporters have gone, or are just about to go, from New York to Vera Cruz, to record the sayings and doings of the Emperor Maximilian and his Court. All the leading journals are represented. "Jenkins" will be in clover when the vexatious relation comes off, and the unfortunate readers of the sensation papers, therefore, may as well make up their minds to be elaborately bored.

Col. Gibson, of the Second Pennsylvania artillery, refuses to allow the officers commissioned by Gov. Curtin to command the Fourth Pennsylvania artillery, to be mustered in. There is a direct conflict of authority, and the regiment is in the field with officers holding positions by the will of Col. Gibson.

The editor of the Baltimore *American* visited the Commissary Department of one of the large military hospitals a few days since, and noticed several barrels of dried coffee grounds, the purpose whereof excited curiosity. The polite Commissary informed him that they received twelve dollars a barrel for the grounds. But "what is it purchased for," he asked. "Well," said the Commissary, hesitatingly, "it is rearomatised by the transforming hand of modern chemistry, and put in pound papers, which are decorated with attractive labels and high sounding names."

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—The annual report of the Philadelphia Board of Trade for the year 1863, is just published. It is an interesting summary of the proceedings of the Board and the trade and commerce of the city, and affords some remarkable facts relative to the development of the resources of the State during the last year. In the production of coal, iron, lumber and petroleum, Pennsylvania stands without a rival, and all of these articles, with which the trade of Philadelphia is so closely identified, exhibit a large increase for the year. The anthracite coal trade of Eastern Pennsylvania shows an excess over any previous year of more than a million tons, and the total production of anthracite in the State was 9,376,124 tons. The number of vessels employed at the Richmond harves in shipping this coal from Philadelphia is 1,753, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,657,124 tons. There is a decided tendency towards concentration of production in the Lehigh and Schuylkill valleys, of which Philadelphia is the distributing point. The excess received at and distributed from Philadelphia is nearly three times as great as that by lines leading northward, showing he decided advantages of this port in receiving and distributing all the leading classes of coal. The iron production of Eastern Pennsylvania is set down at 585,000 tons for last year, an excess of 200,000 over the previous year. The petroleum shipped from the State amounted to 492,000 barrels, valued at $10,864,279. The lumber trade of the Susquehanna, the center point of which is at Williamsport, amounted to 200,000,000 feet, nearly all of which goes southward; the marketable value is set down at $3,960,000. The chief markets are Philadelphia and Baltimore. The production at Williamsport will be increased within the next two years to a quantity twice as great as above stated. The chief source of supply of ship timber to the entire Atlantic coast, from Philadelphia to Maine, is from this district.

People's National Convention at Cleveland.

To the People of the United States:

After having labored, ineffectually, to defer, as far as was in our power, the critical moment when the attention of the people must inevitably be fixed upon the selection of a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the country; after having interrogated our conscience and consulted our duty as citizens, obeying at once the sentiment of a mature conviction and a profound affection for the common country, we feel ourselves impelled, on our own responsibility, to declare to the people that the time has come for all independent men, jealous of their liberties and of the national greatness, to confer together and unite to resist the swelling invasion of an open, shameless, and unrestrained patronage, which threatens to engulf under its destructive wave the rights of the people, the liberty and dignity of the nation.

Deeply impressed with the conviction that in a time of revolution, when the public attention is turned exclusively to the success of armies, and is consequently less vigilant of the public liberties, the patronage derived from the organization of an army of a million men, and an administration of affairs which seeks to control the remotest parts of the country in favor of its supreme chief, constitute a danger seriously threatening to the stability of republican institutions, we declare that the principle of one term, which has now acquired nearly the force of law by the consecration of time, ought to be inflexibly adhered to in the approaching election. We further declare that we do not recognize in the Baltimore Convention the essential conditions of a truly national convention. Its proximity to the center of all the interested influences of administration, its distance from the center of the country, its mode of convocation, the corrupting practices to which it has been and inevitably will be subjected, do not permit the people to assemble there with any expectation of being able to deliberate at full liberty. Convinced, as we are, that in presence of the critical circumstances in which the nation is placed, it is only in the energy and good sense of the people that the general safety can be found—satisfied that the only way to consult it is to indicate a central position to which every one may go without too much expenditure of means and time, and where the assembled people, far from all administrative influence, may consult freely and deliberate peaceably with the presence of the greatest possible number of men whose known principles guarantee their sincere and enlightened devotion to the rights of the people and to the preservation of the true basis of republican government—we earnestly invite our fellow citizens to unite at Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 31st of May next, for consultation and concert of action in respect to the approaching Presidential election.

B. Gratz Brown, Mo.	Frederick Kapp, N. Y.
Stephen S. Foster, Mass.	Charles E. Moss, Mo.
A. Van Antwerp, N. Y.	E. G. Parker, Me.
Bird B. Chapman, O.	Ernest Prussing, Ill.
Ezra C. Andrews, Me.	Wm. D. Robinson, Me.
Henry A. Clover, Miss.	John S. Savery, N. Y.
Peter Engleman, Wis.	E. Cluseret.
Casper Butz, Ill.	Emil Pretorius, Mo.
Geo. Field, N. Y.	Nath. P. Sawyer, Pa.
Edward Gilbert, N. Y.	Ernest Schmidt, Ill.
Peter Gillen, N. Y.	James Redpath, Mass.
Isaac Haff, N. Y.	Walter H. Shupe, Ohio.
Wm. Herries, N. Y.	Wm. H. Smith, Me.
James Hill, Me.	P. W. Kenyon, N. Y.
K. Heinzen, Mass.	James Taussig, Mo.
S. P. Dinsmore, D. C.	Ph. Stoppelbein, N. Y.
And. Humbert, Pa.	Wm. H. Dwinelle, N. Y.
J. W. Aid-n, N. J.	Samuel Taylor.
L. Sieboldt, Iowa.	James S. Thomas, Mo.
Wm. Morris Eavis, Pa.	F. Munch, Mo.
E. M. Davis, Pa.	J. Q. Woolbrook, Me.
Wm. F. Johnston, Pa.	J. F. Whipple, N. Y.
Theo. Olshausen, Mo., *of the People's Com.*	

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

The Southern Pennsylvania Railroad.

No feature of the legislation of the present winter at Harrisburg possesses more importance to the general interests of the commonwealth than the passage of the three bills forfeiting the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, incorporating a new company under the name of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, to build a road from Connellsville to Chambersburgh, via Bedford, and authorizing existing companies to subscribe to the stock of this road, as well as to buy out the property of the old Connellsville line. These bills are understood to be in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which therefore renders it certain that this great Southern Pennsylvania line of railway will at length be built speedily and put in operation.

The line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, already built and in use, is fifty-eight miles in extent, terminating at Connellsville. The line beyond that point was originally intended to reach the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Cumberland, but it is so long and crooked as to render it of little value for that purpose, which probably was the true reason why the Baltimore interests did not finish it long since. But eastward of Connellsville there is a practicable route for a railroad all through the southern tier of counties of Pennsylvania, traversing Bedford, Fulton, Somerset and Franklin counties to Chambersburg, where a junction can be effected with the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

It was doubtless with a view to this connection that the Pennsylvania Railroad acquired a controlling interest in the Cumberland Valley Railroad. The Bedford Branch railroad also, which is an extension of the Huntingdon and Broad Top road, would for some distance form a part of this through route from Connellsville to Chambersburg. The construction of this great line would render both the Cumberland Valley Railroad and the Bedford branch of great additional value by sending through them the healthful currents of commerce incident to extended communications. The Broad Top coal mines would then have an admirable railroad to a port of shipment for its coal on the Monongahela river, in addition to its present avenue eastward.

The principle importance of this new line would, of course, lie in its being a new through line from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, traversing Southern Pennsylvania, but it would also be of immense value in the facilities it would afford us for opening up the vast resources of that long neglected region. It does not seem to be so generally known as it should be that these southern counties are very rich in mineral resources. Coal and iron are as abundant as in many sections now well known for these products. The mines along the valley of the Monongahela are remarkably rich, and are now worked by the Pittsburgh interests. In the counties of Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton, the mineral treasures lie unused because there are no available facilities for transportation. The new railway will furnish two good markets and abundant means of carriage. If the road were to connect with the Hempfield and reach Wheeling, we should then have a direct connection with the Central Ohio and other important lines of Western communication. We presume that ultimately this will be done, and that thus the long delayed and much sought avenue to Wheeling from Philadelphia will be accomplished. Meantime, however, the work of building the railroad from Connellsville is one of magnitude, demanding large means and great labor, and some years of valuable time.

If We Are Defeated?

It is not often we can find in the New York *World* opinions we can fully sustain, and it is, therefore, with unusual satisfaction that we quote the following paragraph. A newspaper that is usually in the wrong is the more emphatic when occasionally right. The surprise with which we have read this good advise will be shared by the public, which we entreat to remember that this counsel is more impressive, being given by the *World*, than it would have been if given by a thoroughly loyal journal:

"The most important counsel we can offer to our countrymen when such great events are impending is to fortify their minds against discouragement from any possible result of the coming battles. We should cry shame upon our soldiers, if they should flinch and lose the victory by want of heroic steadiness. We can fully trust them on that score; but can we trust ourselves? If the advance is beaten, the reserves will come up with the same vigorous alacrity as if all had gone well; they would disgrace themselvis if they should give up while there was the slightest possibility of success. The public sentiment of the country stands in the same relation to the army that the reserve does to the advance. If the country wavers and is cast down in case the army is repulsed, we shall disgrace our manhood as irretrievably as we should by cowardice in battle. There is no use of offering any counsel as to what the country should do if we are victorious. Success is competent to take care of itself. But if, contrary to our hopes and expectations, we shoula be beaten, we trust that every man of position and influence, who loves his country, will set his face like a flint against any talk or intimation of succumbing to fortune. We are in a crisis when posterity cannot overlook us; and since we are certain to go into history, let us sit for our picture in a decent and manly attitude.

MARY ELLEN WISE, the bold soldier boy that turned out to be a woman, states the Nashville *Times* of Tuesday, "will leave this city to-day for her home in Huntington county, Indiana. She has been in the army nearly two years, has been in six battles and many skirmishes, has carried her musket and punished hard-tack like a veteran. She gave us a little outline of her history, saying she would be eighteen next February. She enlisted in April, 1864, in consequence of a home made unpleasant by a stepmother, and joined company I, in the 34th Indiana, in which company she had a brother. With the regiment she went to Pittsburg Landing, took part in the battle of Shiloh, was on Corinth's bloody field, but escaped unhurt there, to be severely wounded at Stone River, by a musket ball, in the side. From there, by hospital boat, to Louisville, where she went into a hospital, and had her sex discovered the first time the wound was dressed. After weary months of pain, she was once more well, and was sent home, but she, feeling it was no home, staid only a week in the neighborhood, and went to Indianapolis, where she re-enlisted in Company A, of the 65th Wisconsin. On her way here with the regiment she was recognized by one of the train guards who saw her in the hospital at Louisville, and she was arrested by the military conductor and sent to Colonel Horner, Provost Marshal. She says she likes to be a soldier first rate, and went in because she loved the Union and wanted to fight for it. This girl, erratic as her course may have been, has patriotism enough to put to shame the deeds of some of our so-called Union men. Browned with sun and wind, with short hair, worn boy fashion, and in uniform, there is nothing much to betray her sex, except the head.

BY SEGHMYER & VOSKAMP,
No. 343 LIBERTY street.

Just received in store—
75 bbls. Golden Syrup;
20 " N. O. Molasses;
100 tierces Cincinnati S. C. Hams, canvassed;
50 boxes Work's Soap;
50 " Tobacco;
50 dozen Hare Brooms;
50 " Wooden Buckets;
20 " Wash Boards;
50 bbls Cut and Dry Tobacco;
2000 " assorted brands extra family Flour,
ap23

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Additional Local on First Page.]

PITTSBURGH SANITARY FAIR.

THE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

All Earnestly at Work.

The Prospects Most Cheering.

ITS SUCCESS A FIXED FACT.

According to public notice, the chairmen of the various committees appointed by the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Fair met, on Saturday evening, in Lafayette Hall. We give the following brief synopsis of the reports made:

BANKS AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS

Reported that they were actively engaged in the cause; that they had sent out circulars, and had collected $4,500 additional to that already reported, with the certain prospect of still swelling the amount.

BROKERS.

The committee appointed to wait upon the bankers reported, through its chairman, that they were at work, had printed and sent out a large number of circulars, and that a subscription list had been started in the city, headed by N. Holmes for $1,000, followed by Mr. Semple for $500. The brokers will give a good account of themselves.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

The Bakers and Confectioners reported that when the time came to open the Fair they would make liberal contribution from day to day towards supplying the tables of the Bazaar with saleable articles, besides making a handsome cash donation.

BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS

Have been and are still at work on the erection of the Fair buildings. Most, if not all, the journeymen carpenters have given one or more day's work on the buildings, whilst the master builders have in turn superintended the work. They will not desist from their operations until the mammoth halls are ready for the grand opening.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Committee on Boots and Shoes, reported progress. The committee have not, as yet went heartily to work, but during the coming weeks will do all in its power, and we have no doubt but that a very handsome sum will be the result of its labors.

BRIDGES AND FELLIES.

The Hand street bridge reported that it had left the matter to a committee of stockholders, who it was understood, were in favor of donating to the fair all the money taken in whilst it continues. Mr. Bernhardt thought that was rather too liberal, and said that if a man gave the one-half of his means, the committee would consent to let him retain the remaining portion.

BOOK-KEEPERS AND CLERKS.

The Committee which represents this large portion of our fellow-citizens, reports that it was busily at work, and a very handsome sum will be realized. The Committee will be able to make a final report at the next meeting.

BRICKLAYERS AND BRICKMAKERS.

There are two Committees representing these two branches of business, both of which report that they are at work, and that the employers will make liberal cash donations, whilst the employees will, as a general thing, give the proceeds of one day's work.

BOAT AND BARGE BUILDERS.

This Committee reported favorable progress. It is understood that the workmen engaged in these branches of business intend getting up something really beautiful, appropriate and valuable for the Fair.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.

The Committee report that they have sent out a large number of circulars, and that the replies have all thus far been favorable. There is not a doubt but that a very large sum will go into the coffers of the Sanitary Fair from the United States officers.

TABLEAUX, &c.

The Committee have arranged for a number of entertainments previous to and at the Fair. The Germania Band, composed of two hundred performers will be here. Prof. Hyatt's Cadets, one hundred and sixty in number, will also visit Pittsburgh during the Fair. The Cadets are a military organization somewhat similar to Col. Ellsworth's celebrated Zouaves.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

This Committee, of which Rt. Rev. Bishop Dominec is chairman, are at work, and will thoroughly perform the work assigned to them. Had the Committee more than the result of its labors would have been more thorough and complete.

COAL.

The committee having in charge this great branch of western interest made a highly satisfactory report. They have already received a very handsome sum, and expect to roll up a still larger amount by the time the fair commences. All the miners have agreed to give one day's work to the cause.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

The committee on carriages and wagons are pushing things in fine style. In addition to a handsome cash subscription, an iron wagon, buggy, &c., will be presented to the fair by the carriage and wagon makers.

COTTON AND COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The chairman of this Committee reported that circulars had been sent to all the manufacturers of cotton goods throughout the country, requesting them to forward specimens of manufactured goods, and that Adams' Express Co. had agreed to carry them free of expense. The chairman said that the responses thus far had been of such a flattering nature that he was convinced the space allotted for their display in the Fair building would be entirely too limited.

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, &C.

The Chairman of this Committee resides in the country, and was necessarily absent. The Committee, however, have had two meetings, and the prospects are that in addition to a liberal cash donation, a very creditable display of furniture, &c., will grace the Fair, and when disposed of will help to swell the gross receipts.

COPPER SMITHS AND SHEET IRON WORKERS

The Committee who represent that important branch of Pittsburgh industry reported that they were at work, and would give a good account of themselves at the proper time. In addition to their cash subscriptions, a splendid lie boat is being constructed which will be presented to the Fair.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &C., &C.

We have already noticed the liberal donation made on behalf of this interest by B. L. Fahnestock, Son, & Co., amounting to $1,000. An additional $1,000 has since been subscribed, and there is no doubt but these branches of business will contribute their full share to the Sanitary fund.

SODA FOUNTAINS.

Those having in charge the erection of Soda Fountains in the Fair building will attend to their duties, and as they intend to manufacture a pure article, a very large amount will accrue from this source.

ENGINES

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL: MONDAY, MAY 9, 1864.

THE LOVAL WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

PATRIOTISM VS. SILKS.

Some of the ladies in Boston, who have undertaken the movement in favor of a general league against extravagant and mischievous expenditure, lately made application to the representatives in Congress, from Boston, for their views as to the advantages and proper objects of such a movement. The reply was made by Messrs. Hooper and Rice and is as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 2, 1864.

Ladies—We have received the note with which you honored us respectively under the date of the 18th inst., informing us that a meeting of Ladies had been held to consider the expediency of giving up, for the present, the use of some of the most expensive articles of luxury, such as silks, satins, velvets, laces, French millinery, &c.; and asking our opinion respecting the advisability of the measure, stating also that you had been informed that the diminution of the foreign debt, or of the United States Revenue, from this movement would be too inconsiderable to be of much moment. You are pleased also to ask us to give you our opinion of the expediency of your uniting to carry the proposed measure into effect, and we cheerfully comply with your request.

As every dollar added to the revenue by the duty on importations involves an expenditure of more than two dollars on the part of the article abroad, the national wealth will be increased by any reduction of revenue from that source. Whether the effect on the foreign debt would be inconsiderable or not, would, of course, depend on the extent to which the movement should be carried.

Almost every country has special advantages in regard to the production of some articles, arising from peculiar causes, such as climate, soil, or the skill derived from the long pursuit of an employment. As a general principle, it may be said that our foreign commerce is beneficial to the nation, only so far as it exchanges products which we can furnish cheaper and better to us. So far therefore as the imported articles are necessary and useful to us, the foreign commerce which supplies them in exchange for articles of our own production is useful to the country.

On examining statements of the imports of previous years, we find the annual value in manufactures of silks to have been.....$27,500,000
Of laces.....1,500,000
Of embroideries.....4,000,000
33,500,000
Of wines over.....4,000,000
Of wines " 4,000,000
Of cigars " 4,000,000-12,000,000
Making.....$45,500,000

This large amount consisted of articles of luxury which were neither necessary nor useful, and added nothing to the wealth of the country. As gold was sent abroad to pay for them the country was poorer for the importation of those articles. The annual export of specie has been about $60,000,000. The export in a single recent week of two millions in gold from New York, and the import of more than seven millions of merchandise, is a striking illustration of the extravagance of our people. Far better would it be for the industry of the country if that gold were thrown into the sea, than to send it abroad as we are now doing, to pay for useless luxuries; the ladies would then dress in the beautiful fabrics of our own manufactories, and the gentlemen dispense with the use of imported wines, brandies and cigars.

Entertaining these views we have no hesitation in saying that just so far as the ladies abstain from the use of imported silks, satins, velvets, laces, and French millinery and gentlemen abstain from the use of imported wines, brandy and cigars, they are discouraging habits of extravagance, dress and living, stimulating American industry and skill in many departments, diminishing the foreign debt, and increasing the ability of the country to meet the expenditures of the war.

We are, Ladies, with great respect,
Very truly yours.
S. HOOPER,
ALEX H. RICE.

Mrs. Cornelia Loring,
Mrs. Anna P. M. Rogers,
Mrs. Mary J. Quincy,
Miss Abby W. May. } Boston.

Touching Scene in Fort Pickering.

Thrilling Speech by Mrs. Booth.

When the widow of Major Booth, the late Commander of Fort Pillow, arrived at Ft. Pickering, below Memphis, Colonel Jackson, of the United States heavy artillery, had his regiment formed into line for her reception. In front of its centre stood fourteen men, as fine, brave fellows as tread the earth. They were the remnant of the First battalion of the regiment now drawn up, all who had escaped the fiendish scenes of Fort Fillow—scenes that have stamped yet deeper blackness on the infamous brow of treason.

Mrs. Booth came forward. In her hand she bore a flag, red and clotted with human blood She took a position in front of the fourteen heroes, so lately under her deceased husband's command.

The ranks before her observed a silence that was full of solemnity. Many a hardy face showed by twitching lids and humid eyes how the sight of the bereaved lady touched bosoms that could meet steel, and drew on the fountain of tears that had remained dry even amid the piteous sights witnessed on the battle field after a fierce action.

Turning to the men before her, she said:

"Boys, I have just come from a visit to the hospital of Mound City. There I saw your comrades, wounded at the bloody struggle at Fort Pillow. There I found this flag—you recognize it. One of your comrades saved it from the insulting touch of traitors at Fort Pillow.

"I have given to my country all I had to give—my husband—such a gift! Yet I have freely given him for freedom and my country.

"Next my husband's cold remains, the next dearest object left me in the world, is this flag—the flag that waved in proud defiance over the works of Fort Pillow.

"Soldiers! this flag I give to you, knowing that you will ever remember the words of my noble husband: 'Never surrender the flag to traitors!'"

Colonel Jackson then received from her hand on behalf of his command the blood-stained flag. He called upon the regiment to receive it as such a gift ought to be received. At that call he and every man of the regiment fell upon their knees, and, solemnly appealing to the God of battles, each one swore to avenge their brave and fallen companions, and never—never surrender the flag to traitors!

The scene was one never surpassed in emotional incident. Besides the swift-rolling waters of the Mississippi—within the enclosure that bristled with the death-dealing cannon—knelt these rough soldiers, whose bosoms were heaving with emotion, and on many of whose cheeks quivered a tear they tried to hide, tho' it did honor to their manly natures. Beside them stood in her grief the widow of the loved officer they had lost—and above them was held the bloody flag, that eloquent record of crime which has capped the climax of rebellion, and which will bring a reckoning so fearful.

In a few but pointed and incisive words, Col. Alexander pledged himself and his command to discharge to the uttermost the solemn obligation of justice they had that day taken.

Colonel Jackson followed him, expressing himself in favor of such retaliatory acts as justice and laws of warfare require in a case of such fiendish and wicked cruelty.

MEXICO AND ROME.

The Papal Nuncio to Mexico—The Next Pope.

The Vienna *Presse* recently contained the following curious article on the relations of Rome with the new Mexican empire, which we find copied into the *Messager Franco-American*, and translated for the New York Evening *Post*:

"The Mexican monarchy is intended not only to react against the Anglo-Saxon race and the democratic ideas of Northern America, *but also against American Protestantism*. Hence the immense enthusiasm with which the clerical party of both hemispheres has welcomed the advent of Maximilian I.

"By the erection of this throne, Napoleon III has rendered an immense service to the Church, and this service is so highly appreciated by the Court of Rome that important concessions have been made therefor by the French Government.

"In view of the advantages that the Court of Rome anticipates from Mexico, it has appeared necessary to have itself represented there by a personality, decided and energetic. The Pope has, therefore, chosen, (in accordance with the advice of Antonelli,) as Nuncio to Mexico the Minister of War of Rome—Monsignor de Merode, who on this occasion will be made a Cardinal. As Merode was not on good terms with the French, it is thought, too, that his distant appointment will be satisfactory to the Court of the Tuileries.

"But a greater concession made to France will be the speedy elevation at the approaching consistory of the Abbe Lucien Bonaparte, long a resident of Rome, and the *camerierc* of the Pope, to the rank of Cardinal.

"The Prince Lucien would then be elegible to the Papacy, and upon the death of Pius IX the conclave assembles under the protection of French bayonets—how can he help standing a very good chance for election? Pius IX can thus wait in peace. If a Bonaparte mounts a pontificial throne, the Papacy and its temporal possessions are safe. We must say we are now witnessing very extraordinary things. An Austrian Archduke ascends the throne erected by a French Emperor, and the Emperor of Mexico becomes, by the force of circumstances, the mediator between the Tuileries and the Vatican."

What may come of Small Sayings.

A skillful financial writer has made a careful calculation that this Nation could save $500,000,000 per annum, merely by a slight reduction in its daily expenditures, which it would hardly feel—so high is the scale of living here. This five hundred millions, which now is mainly wasted in luxuries and extravagances, would, if saved, at once go into permanent investments to feed laborers and add to the taxable wealth of the country, and into Government loans. Each individual, it is true, would deposit his savings in bank, or invest in railroad securities, or make permanent improvements with it, but in all these cases, it would help the Government and the people to bear the burden of the war. Gold would come down under such economy and the Government credit rise.

MILITARY OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS should have BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken upon the first appearance of a cold or cough, which if neglected, may terminate in something worse. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine *Brown's Bronchial Troches*, which are sold everywhere at 25 cents a box.

Hon. Nymphas Marston, formerly Judge of Probate for the county of Barnstable, Mass., died on Monday at the age of seventy-six.

General Conference of the M. E. Church of the United States.

The public services appointed by the General Conference, for Friday, were duly observed. Meetings were held in the Union, Green street, and Salem M. E. Churches, in the morning, afternoon, and evening. The services, as arranged in the order of exercises approved by the Conference, consisted of addresses as well as prayer—three persons being designated to speak at each meeting.

The day dawned bright and beautiful, and, as we took our way to the house of God, we could not but think that while we might be imploring God's blessing upon our arms, the noble armies of our country might be charging through the smoke of battle, and to the stirring music of bursting bombs and shrieking shrapnel, hurling with a shout of triumph their victorious battalions upon the broken and confused columns of our own and God's foe. God grant this may soon be, if it has not already been, realized.

Fifth Day—May 7.

The opening devotional services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Gardiner, of Detroit.

Bishop Janes occupied the chair. The journal was read.

Rev. Mr. Pearce, of Oregon, presented his credentials, and was admitted to his seat.

Petitions, memorials, &c., being called for, a delegate from Baltimore presented a petition from colored members of the church asking for a separate Annual Conference.

One from California against a separate Annual Conference in California.

One from the American Methodist Historical Society, asking for a copy of all the publications of the church.

One from members of the four Conferences in Indiana, asking to be placed in one Conference.

Memorials from Philadelphia in reference to the examination of character in open conference.

From Chicago, in favor of the extension of the time of pastoral service.

From Troy, several in favor of lay delegation, and extension of the time of ministerial service.

From Vermont, one in favor of Episcopal districts.

Rev. Mr. Baker offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Revisals to inquire into the expediency of so amending the discipline as to make class meetings more efficient and powerful in the church, which was carried.

A resolution was passed instructing the same Committee to inquire into the propriety of changing the time of the meeting of the General Conference from the first day of May to the first of November.

Rev. Col. Moody, of Ohio, offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Country:

Resolved, That in President Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation, we recognize a measure of high military necessity for the protection of our national existence—the highest statesmanship in aiming a blow at the root of American slavery, which is the cause and furnishes the resources of the wicked rebellion which has inaugurated open, deadly war upon our civil institutions, and we recognize the voice of God, providentially saying to this nation as formerly to the uncle of Israelites, "Break off every yoke, and let the oppressed go free."

A petition was presented in favor of so changing the Discipline as to station Presiding Elders, and simply pay their traveling expenses when upon official business, which was laid upon the table, by a vote of 85 in favor of laying upon the table to 60 in favor of referring.

The Conference refused to make attendance upon class meetings voluntary, and not a test of membership, as heretofore, in the church, by of vote of 73 in favor to 95 against.

A motion was made that the Conference adjourn finally, on or before Saturday, May 28, but it was laid upon the table.

A motion was made that the order of the day for Tuesday, the 17th, at 10 o'clock, be the election of the officers of the General Conference, which was passed.

A vast number of other matters, such as resolutions and memorials were presented and referred to appropriate standing committees.

Bishop Janes gave notice that Bishop Morris will preach as per request of the body, his semi-Centennial sermon before the Conference, on Tuesday next at 10½ o'clock.

The Rev. W. L. Thornton of England, being requested by vote of the Conference, will preach on Monday morning a week at 10½ o'clock, before the body.

It was resolved in view of the telegrams which had been received, it was probable that a battle along the lines is now in progress, that Conference close its session this morning with prayer.

After the reading of notices, the Conference adjourned with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Bristoe of Oneida Conference.

O'NEIL'S
FOREIGN EMIGRATION OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Cheap Passage from the "Old Country."

By the LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA (INMAN) LINE, made up of the following magnificent steamers, leaving Liverpool for New York, touching at Queenstown every week:

City of London	2,500 t's	Etna	2,215 t's
City of Baltimore	2,367 "	Edinburgh	2,197 "
City of Washington	2,380 "	Kangaroo	1,574 "
City of Manchester	2,109 "	Glasgow	1,962 "
City of Cork	1,545 "	Bosphorus	448 "
City of Limerick	1,540 "		

Fare from Liverpool to New York $35.

The City of Cork will leave New York for Queenstown and Liverpool on the 18th, when a limited number of Third Class Passengers will be received at $35 in Greenbacks.

Also by the well-known vessels of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY LINE of Mail steamers as follows:

Hiberian	2,500 tons	Nova Scotian	2,200 tons
Jura	2,500 tons	Peruvian	2,600 tons
Damascus	2,200 tons	Moravian	2,000 tons
North American	1,800 tons	Belgian	2,000 tons

These steamers leave Liverpool every THURSDAY, touching at Londonderry for the Irish and Scotch passengers and the mails.

Fare from Londonderry to New York, $27 00.

Also, by TAPSCOTT'S LINE of Clipper Sailing Packets leaving Liverpool for New York twice a week. This "X" LINE of London Packets leaving London for New York every ten days. TAPSCOTT'S LINE comprises the following ships:

	Tons		Tons
William Tapscott	2,500	Emerald Isle	2,500
Gratitude	2,500	Constellation	2,500
Benjamin Adams	2,000	Atmosphere	2,000
Underwriter	2,000	R. Sickly	2,000
Monarch of the Sea	2,000	Caravan	2,000
Cynosore	2,000	Emerald	2,000
Dreadnaught	2,250	Victory	2,000
Albion	2,250	General McClellan	2,500
Aurora	2,500	Ne Plus Ultra	2,500
Vanguard	2,000		

Persons coming out by this line need not want for a "Tapscott's Letter," as by the other lines, but will be received on presenting their tickets at Liverpool, and forwarded without delay.

Parties brought out at the following rates in paper money:

From Dublin	$35 00	From Waterford	$36 00
" Drogheda	35 00	" Wexford	36 00
" Belfast	35 00	" Cork	37 00
" Limerick	37 00	" Liverpool	33 00
" Londonderry	35 25	" London	37 00
" Galoway	39 00		

Passengers booked through to any part of the United States or Canadas when required. Two of these ships leave New York for Liverpool every week. Fare $18,00 and $20,00."

Parties having friends to bring out, or about visiting the old country, will find it to their advantage to get their tickets from the undersigned. His rates are always low, and in every case the utmost satisfaction is guaranteed.

SIGHT DRAFTS

on all parts of Europe for sale at the lowest rates.

Apply to

D. O'NEILL,

"Evening Chronicle" Building, Fifth street, or 66 Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa. my7;6tesod.

MOORHEAD ARTILLERY.

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEP'T, HARRISBURG, April 29th, 1864.

COL. JOHN P. GLASS, PITTSBURGH:

Colonel—I am directed by Governor Curtin to inform you that you are authorized to recruit a REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY, agreeable to communication or order of the War Department of the 20th inst., from Col. JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General, and attested as official by THOS. M. VINCENT, Ass't Adj. Gen. Very respectfully, &c.,

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

Under the above authority the undersigned will proceed at once to organize a REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY. Persons enlisting in this Regiment can assign themselves to the Sub-District of their own choice, and such Sub-Districts will get credit therefor, thus GUARANTEEING TO MEN the

Highest Bounties,

AND AFFORDING SUB-DISTRICTS THE GREATEST FACILITIES FOR FILLING THEIR QUOTAS EXPEDITIOUSLY.

To each Company there will be 1 Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants, and 147 non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

No such opportunity may again offer to men desiring to serve their country in this favorite arm of the service. Applications from any part of Pennsylvania for authority to recruit men may be addressed to me at Harrisburg or Pittsburgh, but as the time is limited, such application must be made without delay.

JOHN P. GLASS, Colonel Commanding.

Recruiting Office, No. 65 FIFTH street, one door from Dispatch Building. my3:tf

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas, and the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and at point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to furnish twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe2:lawd3m CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

THOS. S. CLARKE.....WM. THAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE

CLARKE & CO.,

OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL

se7-1y] POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

se28 23 North Front street, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPER.—
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
OIL CLOTHS.

Latest styles direct from the manufacturers for sale at the lowest prices at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,
my18 No. 164 Smithfield street.

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by [ja3] MILLER & RICKETSON.

DIVIDENDS.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst. The United States excise tax will be paid by the Bank.

my4:ow H. M. MURRAY, Cash.

ALLEGHENY BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst.

my4:ow J. W. COOK, Cash.

PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY has THIS DAY declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of taxes, payable to the stockholders on or after the 13th inst.

my4:ow F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th inst. The United States Excise Tax will be paid by the Bank

my4:ew:wd&w JOHN HARPER, Cash.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst., free of all taxes.

my4:ow JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cash.

MECHANICS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst., free of Government tax.

my4:cyt G. D. McGREW, Cash.

PROPOSALS.

Proposal for White Pine Shingles.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, m., for the delivery at this depot of the following amounts of shingles:

One million (1,000,000) No. 1, 18-inch white pine shingles, (sawed clear.)

The shingles to be made from good material, to be subjected to a rigid inspection before being received, and the whole amount contracted for to be delivered within thirty (30) days from signing of contract.

Bonds in a sum equal to half of the amount of the contracts will be required of the successful bidder or bidders.

Bids received for two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) shingles, or more.

Samples of the shingles proposed for will be required of each bidder.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed, "PROPOSALS FOR WHITE PINE SHINGLES," and addressed to the undersigned. D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
ap26:1it Depot of Washington, D. C.

Notice for Proposals for Supply of Marine Hospital.

DISTRICT OF THE PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
CUSTOM HOUSE, April 20th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "SEALED PROPOSALS," accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the 31st TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital near this city, with the articles of provision, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June following.

The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles accordingly as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the Contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices.

The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.

C. W. BATCHELOR,
Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospital.
ap21:7w-1t-a-w

PROPOSALS FOR PROJECTILES.—BY order of the Chief of Ordnance, Army of the United States, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., on the 13th instant, for the delivery, at the Allegheny Arsenal, of ten thousand (10,000) 12 pdr gun shells, and five thousand (5,000) 12 pdr gun spherical case shot, made of gray or mottled iron of good quality, cast in sand, and reamed and tapped for the Bormann fuze. They will be inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, at the foundries where cast, and delivered free of charge for transportation or handling at this Arsenal.

Drawings and samples can be seen at Allegheny Arsenal.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of one thousand (1,000) shells, and five hundred (500) spherical case shot per week; the first delivery to be made within two weeks after the date of the contract; and any failure to deliver at any specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works who are known to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

The party obtaining the contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "LIEUT.-COL. R. H. K. WHITELEY, Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.," and will be indorsed, "Proposals for Projectiles."

R. H. K. WHITELEY,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance.
ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, May 5. m5:dt

AUCTION SALE OF

CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, April 25, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Newport, Penna., Monday, May 9th.
Gettysburg, Penna., Monday, May 9th.
Altoona, Penna., Thursday, May 12th.
Mifflin, Penna., Thursday, May 19th.
Reading, Penna., Tuesday, May 24th.
Lebanon, Penna., Thursday, June 2d.
Northumberland, Penna., Thursday, June 9th.
Scranton, Penna., Thursday, June 16th.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, June 23d.

One hundred (100) horses at Gettysburg, and two hundred and fifty (250) at each of the other places.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the United States Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses will be sold singly.

Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily until all are sold.

TERMS: CASH, in United States Treasury notes only.

JAMES A. ERIN,
Lieut. Colonel and C. Q. M., Cavalry Bureau.
ap29:till June 23.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY Co., PA.,
Pittsburgh, May 2d, 1864.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st SECTION of an Act relating to Allegheny county, passed May 21st, 1861, DAVID KIRKPATRICK, Jr., Treasurer of said county, hereby give notice, that I will attend for the purpose of receiving taxes in the several Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts of said county, at the place of holding general elections therein respectively, on the following days, from 10 o'clock a. m., until 3 o'clock p. m., to wit:

First Ward, Pittsburg; First Ward, Allegheny; Elizabeth borough, Sewickley borough, Findley township, Elizabeth township, Franklin township, Fawn township.

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 2d.

Second Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Ward, Allegheny; West Elizabeth borough, McKeesport borough, Marshall township, Harrison township, Moon township, Jefferson township.

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 3d.

First precinct, Third Ward, Pittsburgh; First precinct, Third Ward, Allegheny; Temperanceville borough, Sharpsburgh borough; Pine township, North Fayette township, Mifflin township, East Deer township.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 4th.

Second precinct, Third Ward, Pittsburgh; Second precinct, Third Ward, Allegheny; Temperanceville borough, Duquesne borough, McCandless township Indiana township, South Fayette township, Versailles township.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 6th.

Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh; First precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; Manchester borough, Lawrenceville borough, Hampton township, West Deer township, Robinson township, Patton township.

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 7th.

First precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; West Pittsburgh borough, Monongahela borough, Richland township, Shaler township, Upper St. Clair township, Plum township,

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8th.

Second precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; South Pittsburgh; First precinct, Birmingham borough; Ross township, Ohio township, Snowden township, Penn township,

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 9th.

Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; Eighth ward, Pittsburgh; Second precinct, Birmingham borough; East Birmingham borough, Sewickley township, McClure township, Baldwin township, Scott township,

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 10th.

Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh; Reserve Township, Charters township, Union township, Wilkins township, First precinct Peebles township, Collins township, Lower St. Clair township,

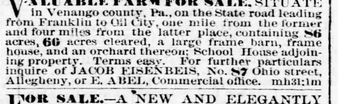
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 11th.

Second Precinct Peebles township, Pitt township, Crescent township, Neville township,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 13th,

Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's office, within three months from the date fixed in the foregoing districts, subject to FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of their taxes.

ap26



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REFITTED of late
On Jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common tooth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

LAW OFFICE AND CLAIM AGENCY.—

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

No. 144 Fourth street, second floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, and all Military Claims collected promptly. ap1

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in the United States or notes of National banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from that date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), One Thousand Dollars, (1,000), Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), and One Thousand Dollars ($1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or tempory investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, add are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original, of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letstating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa., and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

ap30:d&w2w

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR RENT.—THAT PLEASANTLY LOCATED HOUSE, NO. 181 North Common, Allegheny; contains Eight Rooms, besides Wash House and Bath Room. Hot and Cold Water throughout the house. Possession given on the first of June. Apply to the subscriber at Nimick & Co.'s, 95 Water street, from 3 to 4 p. m., or at 181 North Common, from 4 to 5 p. m. [my3-3t] JAMES FRAZIER.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

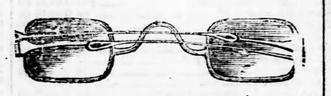
VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, SITUATE in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place, containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon; School House adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS, No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or E. ABEL, Commercial office. mh31:1m

FOR SALE.—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY finished
TWO-STORIED BRICK DWELLING,
with all the modern improvements, situated on Locust street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., inquire of JAMES MILLER, Manchester. ja29

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

HOUSE WANTED, WITH NOT LESS than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the Commercial counting room. mh25

OPTICIANS.



TEMPORARY REMOVAL

DURING ALTERATIONS,

of

GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

To Davis' Auction Room,

Two Doors Below Old Stand,

54 FIFTH STREET.

ap26

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place. No. 51 Fifth street. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

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In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REFITTED of late
On Jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common tooth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

LAW OFFICE AND CLAIM AGENCY.—

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

No. 144 Fourth street, second floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, and all Military Claims collected promptly. ap1

DRY GOODS.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Christian Commission Anniversary.

First Annual Meeting of Pittsburgh Branch.

ITS OPERATIONS DURING PAST YEAR.

Addresses by Revs. H. Johnston, James Prestley and Geo. H. Stuart.

LIBERAL LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The first annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, was held last evening in the First Presbyterian Church, on Wood street. The church was filled to overflowing by the friends of the Commission, and the exercises were of the most interesting character.

The exercises were opened with singing by the choir; reading the scriptures by Rev. Herrick Johnston, President of the Commission, and prayer by Rev. Dr. Wilson, followed by singing

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform;
He plants his foot-steps on the sea,
And rides upon the storm."

Rev. Mr. Johnston stated that the assemblage had met to celebrate the first anniversary of the Christian Commission of Western Pennsylvania. After a few introductory remarks, the Reverend gentleman read the annual report of the Receiver, and Treasurer of the Commission, which we have already published. The report says:

Since December, 1863, the average expenditure for stores and religious publications has been a trifle over three thousand dollars per month. During the months of February and March, our expenditures for the necessities, as well as comforts of the soldiers at Camp Copeland have been about two thousand dollars. We have given Commissions to one hundred and thirty delegates during the year—thirty of whom are now laboring in the armies. The average expenses of these delegates, for a term of six weeks, have been sixteen dollars. Delegates receive no salary—their actual expenses only being borne by the Commission. In September, 1863, a station was established at Camp Howe, and continued in operation until the troops were transferred to Camp Copeland. In March a station was opened at Camp Copeland, in connection with a special diet kitchen in charge of the ladies of Swissvale. These are both in successful operation.

The U. S. General Hospital has been visited weekly, and such stores as were needed given by the ladies of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee. Through the exertions of the ladies of the Subsistence Committee 3,520 articles of hospital clothing have been cut out and made up. Religious services have been held every Sabbath, at the Soldiers' Home, by our returned delegates.

The record just read, said the speaker, for the past year, was a glorious one, and he hoped that the coming one would not suffer by comparison.

Rev. Dr. Prestly next addressed the vast and attentive assemblage. We were enjoying all the quietude of a lovely Sabbath evening, for which we should be thankful. Hundreds of thousands of brave men were far differently situated. Brave-hearted, noble men are this night engaged in boating back the base hordes who would lay desolate our homes and desecrate our sanctuaries. Shall we for one moment forget these noble men? Never! no, never! They are our fathers, brothers, children—their patriotism, their trials, their dangers, their gaping wounds, call aloud for the active exertions of every Christian in the land. Other Associations have done nobly. He was glad to bear testimony to this fact: yet all he had done and could do in the future should be through the Christian Commission—a Commission which cared for both soul and body. He would work the harder for the Christian Commission from the fact that its exchequer was almost empty, whilst its great auxiliary, the Sanitary Commission, had now a full treasury, and a bright prospect of soon having it overflowing. The reverend gentleman then drew a touching picture of the scenes which succeed a hard-fought battle, and the heroic, self-sacrificing philanthropy of the members of the Christian Commission when ministering to the temporal and spiritual wants, of their wounded and dying fellow-men. History will write: "Cursed is that man who hath means and withholds it in this the hour of the country's trial." The speaker closed by an earnest appeal to those present to give cheerfully and liberally.

Rev. Herrick Johnston, in a few eloquent remarks, introduced Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, to the meeting. Mr. Stuart is President of the United States Christian Commission, and has done more, perhaps, than any man living for the cause in which he is so zealously engaged. He said the Chrisfian Commission was not a mere tract society, but one which treated the soldier as having both a soul and body—offording spiritual food for the former and temporal comforts to the latter. The gentleman then went into a detailed account of the home and field operations of the Commission, which were of a most interesting nature, and we regret we have not room to give even a synopsis of his remarks upon this part of his subject. Suffice it to say, it has been most successful in all its operation—has performed a vast amount of good in the past, and expects in the future to do still more. All that is required is liberal contributions upon the part of a Christian, benevolent public. The idea of a national subscription of $500,000 to the United States Christian Commission, organized in Pittsburgh. A meeting in the Church of the Epiphany, in Philadelphia, had given $50,000, and the speaker expected at least $20,000 from that assembled in Pittsburgh, in the First Presbyterian Church. Those who subscribed to this fund would receive interest throughout all time. Laborers are ready to go to the field—every facility is afforded them by the officers of the army to reach the sick and dying soldiers in hospitals and upon the battle fields—the soldiers themselves are always glad to see them—and they always receive a hearty welcome when they go among the soldiers, and a heartfelt God-bless-you when they depart. In a circumference of twenty miles, fifty-four log chapels had been erected in the Army of the Potomac, and this was what the speaker called church extension upon a large and rapid scale. These buildings were open every day in the week, and three or four times on the Sabbath. During the time the Army of the Potomac lay in winter quarters, before it received its late baptism in blood, ten thousand eight hundred sermons were preached to large attentive audiences, and it was the privilege of the speaker to say that great good had been done by these meetings. The speaker closed by an earnest and eloquent appeal to those present to raise at least $20,000 as a part of the national capital of $500,000 to enable the Commission to get through the present year. A battle had been fought—8,000 men had been wounded—then let a thanksoffering be given to-night that would cheer their hearts.

Here a dispatch from the army of Gen. Grant was read, which conveyed the cheering intelligence of Lee's defeat, and, notwithstanding the time and the place, the glorious news was received with great applause. A fervent prayer was offered up by the Rev. Dr. Paxton, in which he involved the blessings of Heaven upon all the members of the Christian Commission, and prayed that God would open the hearts of all present, that they might give with a liberal hand. William Frew, Esq., who had previously subscribed $1,000, asked leave to withdraw his subscription, and before doing so he desired to state his reasons therefor. He had read this morning upon the COMMERCIAL bulletin board that Brigadier General Hays was killed, and that 6,000 brave Christian Union soldiers had been wounded; he had, therefore, decided to withdraw his subscription of $1,000 and make it *five thousand dollars*.

A committee then waited upon the audience, received subscriptions and donations, and reported the following amounts:

Wm Frew	$5,000	Jas B Lyon & Co	250
T S Clarke	2,000	Jas McCandless	250
Jas O'Hara	1,000	G F McCormick & Co	250
Chas Lockhart	1,000	Jas Marshall	250
Wm Thaw	1,000	John A Caughey	250
Harvey Childs & Co	500	George Albree	200
Joseph Horne & Co	500	John B Semple	200
Thompson Bell	500	R Dalzell & Co	200
Chas Arbuthnot	500	John B Jones	200
Geo Albree, Son & Co	500	Byron Painter	100
Robt McKnight	500	Dilworth, Porter & Co	150
Gen Wm Robertson	500	R H Palmer	100
Rev Wm M Saxton	500	W W Martin	100
Max K Moorhead	500	R J Thomas	100
Mordt & Co	250	John P Pears	100
Thos M Howe	250	Jas W Spencer	100
Wm Dean	100	W M Gormly	100
Thos Mitchell	100	A G McCandless	50
Campbell B Herron	100	Henry Forsythe	50
Wm Floyd	100	Rev Jas Prestly	50
G Jamison	100	S S McCormick	50
W MacKeown	100	J A Mazurie	50
Samuel Rea	100	Rev J M Smith	50
Little & Trimble	100	G W Blair	50
John Bakewell	100	Rev S J Wilson	25
John Porter	50	John Richardson	25
Chas L Caldwell	50	D Bushnell	25
Geo W Dithridge	50	J H McCreery	25
F S Bissell	50	Jos W Long	25
J S McCord	50	Rev C A Dickey	25
C C Mellor	50	C A Hardy	25
F A Albree	50	Wm N Howard	25
Samuel McLain	50	A Taylor	25
H McCallum	50	J B Hubley	20
Jas Veech	20	George F Dihm	20
Thomas A Cain	20	Robert D Thompson	10
J B Dickson	25	N J Boyle	5
E P Carpenter	20	Delegate	5
J F Loy	10	J B S. 108 Market	5
L B Howard	10	E Brady, Jr	5
George G Brown	10	C H Riggs	5
Henry A Breed	10	A H Smith	5
S D Herron	10	John F Kirkpatrick	5
R S Smith	10	Alice Mowry	5
Mrs. M Ervin	10	W H Edie	5
Mrs Skinner	10	W D Howard	5
S A C	10	Mrs Loy	5
James McJunkin	10	Miss Loy	5
Robert J Linton	10	J P Loy	5
R W Poindexter	10	Martin Sterrett	2
Sallie French	3		
Card Subscriptions			$20,135
Cash			1,010
Total			$21,145

The subscriptions will be continued to-day. Those who were not present last evening are requested to call on Joseph Albree, Treasurer, or W. P. Weyman, and make such subscriptions as they may deem proper.

After the committees had reported the amounts of their collections, a doxology was sung, the Benediction pronounced, and soon the vast, attentive audience dispersed, each pleased and profited by the exercises of the evening.

The committee desire us to say that donations of bandages, linen, or muslin rags, &c., are needed, and that at once. The rooms of the Commission are at 76 Smithfield street.

Appointment.—We are informed that Wm. Little, Esq., of this city, has been appointed United States Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, vice Mr. Shea, deceased. Mr. Little was formerly Mayor of the city, and was for many years engaged here in mercantile pursuits. He has all the qualifications to make a good officer. Mr. Little was Assistant United States Assessor, under H. A. Weaver, Esq., for the sub-district composed of the First and Fourth wards of the city. Mr. Weaver we are informed, has appointed Mr. Lawson, late deputy, to be Assistant Assessor, in place of Mr. Little.

Meets this Evening.—The Firemen's Association meets this evening at their rooms in City Hall.

The News of the Battle in Virginia.

The Anxiety Manifested Yesterday.

The news of the brilliant victory on the Rapidan, which has thrilled the heart of this community for the last twenty-four hours, has pervaded all classes. On Sabbath the streets were thronged with eager crowds, swarming around the newspaper offices, evincing the most intense desire to learn the news. The feeling of anxiety to learn the result of the battle was so great that the clergy made the occasion one for special exercises. In the Third Presbyterian Church, after the assembling of a large congregation, Rev. Herrick Johnson announced to his people that, as was his custom, he had prepared a sermon suitnable, in his judgment, to the occasion, but, he added, "he had no heart to preach it." He thought that, in view of the intense feeling pervading the entire community, it would be iter accord with his own views and the duty of those present to unite in a general prayer meeting. The suggestion met with universal approval, and the hours of the morning service were thus appropriately employed. Similar exercises were had in many of the other churches in the city and neighborhood, and the prayers of all denominations were fervently offered up for the success of our cavse. The news was of so intensely interesting a character that the pews of many of the churches were almost entirely vacated,

Return of the Gallant Ninth Reserves.

The gallant Ninth Regiment, Pensylvania Reserve Corps, after three years of hard and active service in the field, arrived home on Saturday morning about eight o'clock, and after marching through some of the principal streets broke ranks, the men immediately proceeding to their homes. News had been received of the arrival of the regiment in Washington, bnt nothing definite as to when they would arrive in the city—so that their friends could not be expected to give them a public reception, which they eminently deserved. The regiment was on its way to the front, and had marched to Culpepper, forty-three miles in two days, to take their position with Gen. Meade's advance, when an order was received from Gen. Warren, directing the regiment to reeport at Pittsburgh to be mustered out. During the march to the front the regiment had only three stragglers. However gratifying the order might be to some of the regiment, all were anxious to be in the battles now going on, and naturally enough they should be. They had participated in all the great battles from the fight at Dranesville, through the battles of the Peninsula, the two Fredericksburg battles, Antietam, South Mountain, &c., and have made for themselves an historic renown, and naturally enough they desired to be in at the death of the rebellion. They deserved for all this a warm public reception from their fellow-citizens, but circumstances unfortunately prevented it.

Five of the companies of the regiment were recruited in April, some in May and others in June, 1861. The regiment went into the field with the maximum number of men, and their ranks, having been sadly depleted by casualities in battle, now number only two hundred and eighty. Col. C. F. Jackson was the first commander of the regiment, but was promoted to be Brigadier General July 17th, 1862, when Col. Robert Anderson, "old Blucher," as he was known by his men, succeeded to the command. About a year since Col. Anderson resigned, and Lt. Col. Snodgrass commanded until some two months ago, when he left the service, and Maj. Charles Barnes assumed the command, and, in that capacity came home with them. The regiment will be mustered out of service on Tuesday.

Pittsburgh Troops in the Battles.

The Pittsburgh regiments engaged in the late battles near Chancellorville were the Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, One Hundred and Second, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, and Eighth Reserves. Nothing has been heard from either of these regiments since the battle. The One Hundred and Second, Col. Patterson, had just returned from their furlough when the order to move forward was issued. The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth is under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moody, (a report of whose death was foolishly started late Saturday night), Colonel Collier having been ordered to Washington by the War Department a week before the army moved. Both of these latter named regiments belong to the Third Division, Sixth Corps, and were led into battle by General Getty. It was this Division that came up to General Hancock's support in Wednesday's fight; and they are reported to have suffered severely. The greatest anxiety exists in the city to hear from these regiments. The other mentioned regiments, with the exception of the Eighth Reserves, were attached to the Second Corps, Major General Hancock, and, of course, were in the fiercest of the fight.

Arrived Home.—Col. Thos. E. Rose, of the 77th Pennsylvania Infantry, and Capt. Robert Pollock, of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, after a lengthened captivity in the rebel prisons, arrived home in the midnight train Saturday, and were met at the depot by a large number of friends. They are both in good health and spirits, and will soon be with their commands again.

Mayor's Court.—Nothing of unusual interest transpired at the Mayor's levee yesterday morning. Mayor Lowry, having returned from the East, was at his post, dispensing justice with his usual promptness and impartiality.

Errata.—We made a mistake in stating that the subscription of James O'Connor for the tow boat George Albree was $50. It should have read $100.

Drafted.—Our former fellow-townsman, F. B. Plympton, now editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, has drawn a prize in the Cincinnati draft lottery. T. Buchanan Read also drew a prize.

Mr. Brunot's Lecture for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair Fund, will be delivered in Concert Hall, to-morrow evening. He knows how to treat it.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—Miss Ettie Henaerson will commence an engagement at the thea tre to-night, appearing in her favorite character of "Fanchon, the Cricket." The play is admirably cast and will be well performed.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.—This delightful cantatrice will give one more Concert in this city this evening, at Concert Hall, She does so at the request of a large number of her admirers in the city, who failed to hear her on Wednesday night last.

Assignment of Major-General Canby.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF DECATUR.

Gen. Banks' Second Defeat not Credited.

Rebel Force at Dalton only 13,500.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

A recently passed law makes provision for the permanent settlement of the Indians in Utah, in the Verita Valley, in that territory. It appropriates 30,000 dollars for agricultural improvements, to enable them to become self-sustaining.

No information has been received in relation to a reported capture of Decatur, Ala., by the Rebel Forrest, and the murder of the Garrison is believed to be a canard.

The story of the second defeat of Banks' forces is not credited here.

It is stated that the counts of the House shows that Mr. Loan, of Missouri, will be entitled to his seat.

Reports from Dalton, Ga., state that only 35,000 rebels are there, and that Johnston is reinforcing Lee.

The Ordnance Department has contracted for the delivery of 170,000 sets of infantry accoutrements. Those to be delivered at New York cost $4 60@5, and those at St. Louis cost $5 50 per set.

Since permission has been given to soldiers in the regular service, who re-enlisted, to select any State to which they may choose to be credited as a part of its quota, and to receive its bounty, large numbers have been received here by agents from New England cities and towns. Boston has obtained 1,000 men. Large numbers of negroes have also been enlisted by recruiting agents.

Gen. Canby has been appointed a Major General by the President and ordered to the command of the Departments of Louisiana and Arkansas, and not of all the troops west of the Mississippi river, as erroneously stated.

Major Generals French and Keyes nave been mustered out of the volunteer service by order of the President.

As the down train from Brandy Station was on the way down this morning, when about three miles this side of Bull Run, it was fired into by guerrillas concealed in the woods, which was responded to by the guard on the train.

There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen at Speaker Colfax's residence tonight, it being the occasion of the presentation to him by his Indiana friends, of a costly service of silver.

The Senate confirmed Delano T. Smith and E. F. Furry, to be tax Commissioners for the State of Tennessee; Chas. K. Wells to be Postmaster at Milwaukee; Medgram Crawford to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Oregon, and Abraham Bennett, of Kansas, to be agent for the Indians at the Kickapoo Agency.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Gen. Johnston on the Retreat.

He is Outflanked.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.

Advices from Nashville say Johnston has retreated from Dalton to Atlanta. Sherman's forces have passed Tunnell Hill without opposition and are out-flanking the rebels at Buzzard's Roost.

A squad of guerrillas under command of Capts. Wallace and Thomas, made a raid into Princeton, Caldwell Co., Ky., on the 4th, and robbed stores of large amounts of goods and stole many horses from citizens and farmers.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

Reports from Chattanooga, dated 5 o'clock P. M. Saturday, says that Sherman was then at Tunnell Hill and the enemy was at Buzzard's Roost Gap.

Gen. McPherson was operating against the enemy's communications with Rome through Villand and Resac.

NEW YORK, May 8.

A *Tribune's* special, dated May 8th, says: News has reached the Government that Sherman is fighting his way through Tunnel Hill, and successfully pressing upon Dalton, the enemy falling back, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 89 FOURTH ST.]

Par	Val	Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
	BANKS.				
50	Exchange	—	—	68½	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	61¾	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	68	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	—	60	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	63½	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	63½	" 5
50	M & M	—	—	97	" 4
100	First National	110	—	—	8.75
100	Second National	110	—	—	—
100	Third National	110	—	—	—
100	First National, Al'y	—	110	—	—
50	Manchester Savling	—	—	51	" 4
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	—	61	3
42	Western	—	—	52¾	May 2.50
22	Monongahela	34	—	33	—
50	Eureka	50	—	48	" 4.00
20	Pittsburgh	34	—	35	—
25	Allegheny	—	—	27¾	1
25	People's	28	—	28¾	2
50	Penna	—	45	—	—
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	—	27¼	—
26	St. Clair Street	40	45	—	5
50	Hand Street	—	—	50	6
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	31½	—
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	—	17	—
50	Connellsville	11	13	12½	—
50	do (interest)	—	17	—	—
50	Steubenville	13	15	14¾	—
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	66	70	65	—
34	Birmingham	—	—	40	—
50	Citizens	—	—	96	—
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88	—
25	Allegheny	38	—	38	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	—
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Luesco	—	27	—	—
	Ardesco	—	—	—	—
10	North American	9	11	—	—
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 5's	—	—	80½	—
	do Scrip 5's	—	—	81	—
	Pittsburgh 5's	—	—	78¾	—
	do 6's	—	—	97	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—	—
	do 4's	—	—	66¾	—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	103	—
	do 2d mortg	95	—	—	—
	Connellsville 6's	—	—	97	—
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—	—

SATURDAY, May 7.

THE bills of the North Western Bank at Wheeling are at a discount now of one per cent. in this city. Our bankers do not care to receive them even at that rate. It is said that this bank, by its indifference about its circulation, has lost favor with our brokers.

The other Wheeling banks are not included n this censure.

—The great battle of the war is being now waged. It is the absorbing topic, unsettling our commercial as well as financial circles. Gold is sinking under the certainty of Union victories, and with it will go down every other fancy.

—The sales of the new loan are becoming so large that the Secretary of the Treasury considers it certain that the whole amount, $200,000,000, will soon be taken.

—The report of the Philadelphia Mint for April has the following statement:

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold Coinage	16,278	$264,754 02
Silver	22,011	13,363 25
Cents	3,250,000	32,500 00
Total	$3,288,389	$410,617 97

—The new tariff increases the duty on all foreign articles fifty per cent. To show what this amounts to, we publish the following:

Articles.	Present rate.	Inc'd rate.
Brandy	$1 90 for 1st pf.	$8 25
Coffee	80 cents ₱ lb	7¾ cts
Dyeing Drugs	20 ₱ cent.	30 ₱ cent.
Sail Duck	30 ₱ cent.	45 ₱ cent.
Flannels	35 ₱ cent	52½ ₱ cent.
Manufacture of Flax	—	35 ₱ cent.
Railroad Iron	$13 50 ₱ ton;	$20 25 ₱ ton.
Lace Goods	35 ₱ cent	52½ ₱ cent.
Molasses	6 ₱ gall.	9c ₱ gall.
Paints	24 ₱ cent.	37½ ₱ cent.
Pepper	15c ₱ lb.	22½c ₱ lb
Refined Sugar	4c ₱ lb.	6c ₱ lb
Brown Sugar	3c ₱ lb.	4½ ₱ lb
Tea	20c ₱ lb.	30c ₱ lb
Wines	50 ₱ cent.	75 ₱ cent.
Gloves	40 ₱ cent.	60 ₱ cent.
Med. Preparations	40 ₱ cent.	60 ₱ cent.
Quinine	45 ₱ cent.	67½ ₱ cent.
Sewing Silk	40 ₱ cent.	60 ₱ cent.

—The following is the section of the new revenue bill which imposes a tax on banks. It will be seen that this law does not distinguish between the new and the old banks, but taxes all impartially and to the same extent:

SEC. 109. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of one-eighth of one per centum each half year upon the average amount of the deposits of money, subject to payment by check or draft, with any person, bank, association or corporation engaged in the business of banking. Also, a duty of one-quarter of one per centum each half year, as aforesaid, upon the average amount of its capital stock; and on the first Monday of April and October of each year a true and accurate return of the amount of deposits and of capital, as aforesaid, shall be made and rendered to the assessor of the district in which such bank, association or corporation may be located, or in which such person may reside, by all such persons, banks, associations, or corporations, with a declaration annexed thereto, and the oath or affirmation of such person, or of the president or cashier of such bank, association, or corporation, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the same contains a true and faithful statement of the amount of deposits as aforesaid; and shall also deliver a copy of said return to the collector of the district, and shall within the said months of April and October pay to said collector the duty of one-eighth of one per centum on the capital so returned. And for any neglect to make or render such return and payment as aforesaid, every such person, bank, association, or corporation, shall pay a penalty of one per centum on the amount of notes, bills, or other obligations issued as aforesaid, which amount shall, in default of the proper return, be estimated by the assessor, upon the best information he can obtain, and every such penalty, together with the duties aforesaid, may be recovered for the use of the United States in any court of competent jurisdiction: *Provided*, That every person and every bank, association, or corporation, issuing notes, bills, or other obligations, calculated or intended to circulate as money, shall pay a duty of one-fourth of one per centum each month on the amount of such notes, bills, or other obligations so issued by said person, bank, association, or corporation, or which having been issued shall remain in circulation; and shall, on the first Monday of each and every month, make and deliver to the assessor of the district in which such bank, association, or corporation may be located, or in which such person may reside, a true and accurate return of the amount of notes, bills, or other obligations so issued, whether in circulation or in its vault, or elsewhere, in possession or on deposit, and shall annex to every such return a declaration, with the oath or affirmation of such person, or of the president or cashier of such bank, association, or corporation, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the same contains a true and faithful statement of the amount of notes, bills, or other obligations so issued, whether in circulation or in its vault, or elsewhere, in possession or on deposit, and shall annex to every such return a declaration, with the oath or affirmation of such person, or of the president or cashier of such bank, association, or corporation, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the same contains a true and faithful statement of the amount of notes, bills, or other obligations so issued, whether in circulation or in its vault, or elsewhere, in possession or on deposit, and shall deliver a copy of said return to the collector of the district in which said person resides, or in which the said bank, association, or corporation is located; and shall, within ten days from the first Monday in each and every month, pay to said collector the said duty of one-fourth of one per centum on the amount so returned. And for any neglect to render or make such return and payment as aforesaid, every such person, bank, association, or corporation, shall pay a penalty of one per centum on the amount of notes, bills, or other obligations issued as aforesaid, which amount shall, in default of the proper return, be estimated by the assessor, upon the best information he can obtain, and every such penalty may be recovered for the use of the United States in any court of competent jurisdiction: *Provided, further*, That this tax shall not apply to any bank in process of liquidation.

The tax levied under this law was intended to apply to all banks. Mr. Chase, however, is reported to wish to exempt National Banks from this particular form of taxation.

An amendment has been prepared to the Bank bill now pending in the Senate. This bill, which was offered by Mr. Sumner yesterday, taxes the National Banks annually two per cent. on their circulation, one per cent. on their deposits, and one per cent. on their capital stock beyond the amount invested in United States stocks. Real estate held by the National banks is alone to be subject to State, county or municipal taxation.

The following paragraph relative to bank circulation was struck out of the tax bill by the House prior to its passage:

"And provided further, that after six months from the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, bank, association, or corporation, to issue or circulate notes or other obligations designed or calculated to circulate as money, unless authorized thereto by act of Congress."

St. Louis Bumber Market.

There is a feeling of firmness in the market occasioned by the high freights, by recent information that there has been no drive of logs on the Upper Mississippi, St. Croix, Chippawa, Eau Galla, Menomonee, Black and Wisconsin rivers. As these streams furnish the bulk of river lumber annually, a scarcity of river lumber seems to be inevitable. Eau Claire river seems to be about the only one that has been favored with a suficient rise of water for log driving. We learn that Chapman & Thorp have about 10,000,000 feet logs in their booms and that their mills are in full operation.

Yard prices here are firm, as follows:

1st clear, ₱ 1000 feet	$55 00@60 00	
2d clear, ₱ 1000 feet	50 00@	
3d clear boards	27 50@30 00	
Sheathing	27 50@30 00	
Grub plank	22 50@25 00	
Joist, 16 feet and under	27 50@30 00	
Joist, 18 feet and over	30 00@40 00	
Dressed flooring	45 00@	
Dressed siding	27 50@30 00	
Shingles, A, shaved	6 00@	
Shingles, A, sawed	5 50@	
Lath, ₱ 1000 feet	7 00@	
Cedar posts, ₱ 100	50 00@60 00	
Mulberry do do	35 00@40 00	

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Oils are more inquired for, and Fish and Lard Oils are wanted at full prices; sales of the latter are reported at $1 15. Linseed is better and more active, selling freely at $1 62@1 63. Of Petroleum the offerings are light and the demand good, with sales of 4,000 bbls at 36c for crude, 57@59c for refined in bond, and 65@67c free, now held higher, but very quiet. The receipts of Petroleum at this port for the last week are 2,940 bbls crude and 2,800 bbls refined.

Milwaukie Market.

GRAIN.—Wheat opened 1c higher, but closed at yesterday's prices. Sales early, at Smith's Elevator, of 5,000 bush No. 1 Spring, winter receipts, at $1,21, 20,000 bush No. 1 Spring, summer receipts, $1,23¼; 6,500 bush summer receipts at $1,14. This evening the news of Grant's movement knocked wheat 2c. The market is dull at $1,22¼, and but fewsales to note.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday May 9th, 1864.

Business on Saturday was not active. The sales made were confined to small parcels to suit the wants of the city trade. The weather was delightful, and we had the real Spring article without any mistake. Business on the Allegheny landing is falling off. The river to Oil City is falling rapidly, and boats will barely be able to make another trip unless we have a rise. The receipts of oil was fair. On the Monongahela landing the same state of affairs exist, and boats have to wait for some days before they can procure a load. The steamer "Nannie Byers" brought up 300 tons of Pig Iron. She had but one consignee. The Ohio Valley, from Louisville, was loaded principally with tobacco. The receipt of this article is on the increase. The Emma Graham will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m., Tuesday. The Leonidas, for Louisville, had a good trip. The Nevada, for St. Louis, had all the freight she could manage. The steamers Arcola and Ohio Valley are announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. The Nannie Byers and Prima Donna, for St. Louis. The new steamer Cherokee is up for St. Paul. A number of boats due will be found at the landing this morning.

GROCERIES—The market continues firm with a good demand. The sales on Saturday were small—merely to meet the demands of the local market; prices were unchanged; we omit quotations.

CHEESE—Was in steady demand. The receipts of new are on the increase. We note sales of 48 boxes new Western Reserve at 13@14c, a specialty.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was of a local character for home purposes. The stock on hand is not large, as the principal portion which arrives by the river goes east by rail. The only sales that came under our notice were as follows: 100 bbls Extra at $6 90@7 00; 135 do Extra Family, $7 75@8 00; 80 do $7 75@8 00; 50 do choice, $8 00; wagon flour sold lower.

GRAIN—The market was quiet, for the best of all reasons, there was but little to operate in. Oats and Corn was in good demand at from prices, but other descriptions were neglected. Sales 1500 bush Corn, in lots, at $1 26@1 28; Oats were steady; sales 300 bush, from store, at 87c; 200 do 86c. Wheat; prices were nominal and too unsettled to quote correctly.

BUTTER—The supply is rapidly increasing and prices have a downward tendency; sales of 3 bbls roll at 25@26c; 10 pkgs do do at 25@25c; other sales were made at the same range.

WHISKY—We have no change to note either as regards prices or demands; small sales of city rectified ware made at $1 21@1 30.

SEEDS—The market was firm, with a fair demand for the various descriptions; small transactions were reported of clover at $9@9 50; timothy at $2 90@3; flax at $2 90@2 95.

HAY—The receipts on Saturday were limited; sales of 4 loads at the scales at $40@42; sales of 1 car load at $40 per ton.

EGGS—The receipts are steadily increasing; prices tend downward; sales of 6 bbls from store at 16c per doz.

MESS PORK—The demand for some days past has been light; the sales were only on a small scale at $27 00@28 00 per barrel. Bacon was firm with a good demand, especially for Hams and Shoulders. The advance has been sustained. The sales here were as follows: Shoulders, 10,000 lbs at 12¼@12½c; Plain Hams, 6,000 lbs at 17@17½c; Sides, sales 4,000 lbs Ribbed at 13½@c; clear was held at 15½c; Sugar-cured Hams, sales 7,000 lbs at 18½@19c.

POTATOES—In good request. The sales for the week were large, at a slight advance. Sales 75 bbls at $3 75@4 00, and 220 bus at $1 25@1 30.

RICE—Was in good request. Sales of 10 bags Ragoon at 12@12¼c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, Monday, May 7, 1864.

The market on Saturday was inactive. The demand was limited. The heavy sales of the week and the difficulty of shipping had the effect of stopping operations. Sales to any extent could not be effected unless at a decline, besides the dispatches were altogether in favor of buyers. The receipts on Saturday were not large; they, nowever, exceeded the sales fully 2,000 barrels. The Allegheny is falling rapidly. Steamers will soon be compelled to withdraw from the Allegheny trade. The following is all the information we could obtain:

Crude—The offerings were not large. Buyers manifested but little disposition to operate; they preferred waiting to see what might turn up. The only sales that we could learn of were 1,660 barrels, taken from the wharf, at 21½c, measured in boat; 380 do at the same figures. Other parcels that were on hand were not offered.

Refined—The market was very quiet. We could not learn of a single transaction. Holders manifested no disposition to submit to any decline. The nominal rates were—for bonded city brand, 52c; Free do, 62@63c.

Naptha—The sales only amounted to 100 bbls, 50 do, 28c, and 50 do, 59c.

Imports of Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Waring & King, 100 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Sill & Co, 50 bbls tar for Boston.

Bruver & Co, 213 bbls crude for Palladelphia.

" " 158 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

W A Chapman, 129 bbls crude for New York.

M E Van Syckle, 173 bbls crude for New York.

Standard & Co, 50 bbls benzine for New York.

" 100 bbls refined for New York.

Sellers & Co, 150 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

W H Byrum, 488 bbls; Richardson & Harley, 367 do; Brewer, Burke & Co, 228; R D Cochran, 73; Fisher, 443; Pennock & Ball, 428; H McKelvey, 298; J A Graff, 380; J R McCune, 88; Davis & Stewart, 87, Dalzell & Son, 56; Fisher & Bro, 167; D Smith, 150, D F Clarke, 307; H Bronwback, 161. Total, 3,671.

Chicago Lumber Market.

Lumber—Received 610,000 feet. The market continues very firm, and with an upward tendency. The supply of strips is considerably below the demand, so that but a small proportion of the orders on hand can be executed. In our list of sales appended, it will be seen that common Lumber has realized unusually high prices, and that for all other descriptions full figures have obtained. As soon as the railroad changes a large fleet of vessels are anticipated.

Shingles—Received 1,045,000. In small supply and very firm at previous rates.

Sales to-day:—Sargo schr. Ardent, from Bear Creek, Kalamazoo; 55,000 feet mixed and rafted lumber at $17 25; cargo schr. Aldrich, from Two Rivers, 100,000 feet, few strips, old lumber at $15 00, and new lumber at $17 60; cargo schr. Minerva, from Grand River, 90,000 feet bright lumber, coarse, common, half strips at $17 12½; 60,000 feet rafted do at $17 00, half strips; 5,000 lath at $4 50; 80,000 culls sawed shingles at $1 00; cargo of brig Oleander, from Depere, Green bay, 175,000 feet lumber, fair common boards and half strips at $18 50; 25,000 lath at $4 50; cargo schr. Alba, from Grand River, 50,000 feet very coarse and rafted, at $15 00; 50,000 sawed shingles at $3 75.

The following are the yard prices:

First Clear, per 100 feet	$45 00@50 00	
Second Clear "	40 00@45 00	
Third Clear "	35 00@38 00	
Stock Board	25 00@27 00	
Box or Select Boards	30 00@33 00	
Common Boards, dry	17 50@18 00	
Fencing	19 00@20 00	
Cull Boards	14 00	
First Clear Flooring, rough	38 00@42 00	
Second Clear Flooring, rough	36 00@40 00	
Common Flooring, rough	33 00@36 00	
Siding Clear, dressed	24 00	